PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,651.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
20th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA *	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA *	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7939		
2 31st "	† BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA *	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA *	7503
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA *	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	†INDIA *	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles ... Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Suctax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Sept ... Port Said ...	640	704	358	394	330	495
Marseilles Genoa or Naples ...	469	748	374	561	353	529
Liverpool ...	578	958	495	770	429	649
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles ...	605	990	517	793	469	704
Liverpool ... returning via Marseilles or Naples ...	653	*1135	570	*990	469	809
London ...	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Including journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 946 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
G. City of Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
G. City of London ...	...	Feb. 19	Mch. 23	...
G. City of Manchester ...	...	Mch. 8	Apr. 6	Apl. 3
G. City of Karachi ...	...	Mch. 23	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall ...	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
G. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Sexton Grey. Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Feb,	11 a.m.	P D & Co*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 25th Feb,	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LINGA	1,171	Fri. 26th Feb.	5 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

20th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BRIIO	6,385	Guimond	15th Apr, "
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	28th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	25th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD, Agent.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	5,423	A. Forosti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,026	G. Gillhuber	15th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Forosti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,896	G. Bartois	26th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,153	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,993	D. Belzara	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,589	D. Radoich	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7,589	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Season Horse 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	8502	A. Haig	27th Feb, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	8719	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SOINDIA	8103	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	8502	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1033

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ...	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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JEWELLERY
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OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
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RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.
Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
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EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite.*
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL AT THE CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION BEST DISTINCTION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the tissues, and speedily restores the impaired powers by its supporting strength and nerve vigour to the more debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, horrible headache, heartburn, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their sorrowful misery to Consumption, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, insanity and paralysis of the blood as soon as and more acute for acidity, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms the result of self-acquired ailments that emptiness and misery of life, it is truly invaluable. Delicate persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and languor. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13 Sets. and 1s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WARNER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the several causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Bookseller, 36 Strand South, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable at the Agents per Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund ... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum, Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE,
SHATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg,	Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow
Bombay,	Singapore,	Saigon,
Karachi,	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Hankow.
Madras,	Batavia,	Yokohama.
Rangoon,	Soerabaya,	Kobe,
Colombo,	Manilla,	New York.
Penang,	Cebu (Philippines),	
Thaiping (Perak),	Hongkong,	
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not account to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Hsinking	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchases of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them; Mercantile orders are solicited to be of an export.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907... £ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 9	36 0	30 7	64 8	47 8	37 11	20
25	24 5	53 5	39 4	33 0	66 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	68 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	69 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 11	52 5	44 9	69 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 19	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A NEW BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply a weakness of the nerves, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing, restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on Britain's Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Stamp Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 2. Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

MR. MANEKJI PESTONJI, Cabinet Maker, of No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, is CLOSING his business and retiring. He requests gentlemen to send for their Articles left with him for private Sale on or before the 24th February, 1909.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 22nd February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1909, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Girls' School, on MONDAY, February 22nd, at 6 P.M.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 13,750 cubic feet of MATTI (Terminalia tomentosa) and small quantities of other junglewoods at the Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 22nd February, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Karwar, 23rd January, 1909.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST of SURVEYOR, on Rs. 100 + Local Allowance Rs. 15. Only L C E.'s need apply. Written applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned before 10th March, 1909.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
February, 1909.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1909, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

2ND.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVUTY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1909.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 13th day of February 1909 to Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1909, both days inclusive.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices if Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1909.
RECITAL AT 6-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Fugue in E flat.....I. S. Bach.
2.—Largo .....Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
3.—Audante Espressivo .....Sullivan.
(From Symphony in E.)
4.—Air..... "O rest in the Lord"...Mendelssohn.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5 { Pastorale .....Salome.
Water Music .....Handel.
6.—Song..."There is a green hill far away" .....Gounod.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
Hymn 215 .....Gounod.
7.—Arioso..."Laud we now our God".Handel.
LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
(Violin Obligato, Mr. Arnold Schmack.)
8.—Grand Chorus .....Guilmant.

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made for the Organ Fund, which is heavily in debt.

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT,
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
COMPRESSED AIR PHONOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENTS
will be given
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, (February 20), at 9 P.M.
Admission Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT, SATURDAY 6-15—7-15.
Admission:—Children and Indian Servants, As. 8. ADULTS, Re. 1.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.
From 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
REMEMBER
SUNDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY,
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW
from 6 P.M.,
When 3 handsome PRIZES will be given away to Ticket Holders.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BILLIARDS.
24TH FEBRUARY (WEDNESDAY),
COMMENCING 9 P.M. SHARP,
AT THE CARLTON CLUB,
(Above British India Press), BYCULLA.
ALEC. TAYLOR,
(Champion of North England,
VERSUS
GEO. GRIMSWADE.
The Champion will concede 400 in 750 up and after the game will give an Exhibition of fancy and trick strokes.
ADMISSION, Rs. 2.
Tickets may be obtained from PYRKE'S, Apollo Hotel; REBERTS and Co.; and at the door.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.
OPENING CEREMONY
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P.M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P.M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEMPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 588, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Masters and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rd, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1875.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HALF FURNISHED FLAT, vacant in April, Electric Lights and Fans, separate entrance, suit Married Couple or two Bachelors.—Apply to Box No. 1039, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING,—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and comfort of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, "Sussex" Road, near the Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with verandahs all round, good garden, suitable for Europeans. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET.—LONAULI BAROMETER View "A" and "B", furnished for season. Apply GOOVERJI M. MISTRI, 12, Khumbat Lane, Khetwady.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. s. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TRY HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road—Chiver's Fruits, Carr's Cakes, Jacob's Biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolate, English-made Stockings.

WANTED FOR MADRAS.—ASSISTANT FOREMAN, capable of carrying out and superintending wiring installations. Must be conversant with modern methods. Pay Rs. 150 per month.—Reply to Box No. 1129, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO CLERKS to serve as Cashier and Accountant. Men having previous experience only need apply with copies of their testimonials stating salary expected. Cashier will be required to give security. Apply to Box No. 1138, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

NOTICE.

THE SALE
- - OF - -
ANCIENT CHINA
- - AND - -
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES

will take place on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
24th, 25th and 27th February,
at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
ARE THE AUCTIONEERS.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & ABC (5TH EDITION).

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.
300,000 IN USE.
NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.
THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA
ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.
MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No poisoner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, semodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6 per bottle. Genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Inland Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark. Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful treatment of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no person should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial) from Messrs. THEATCHER AND CO., LTD., 32, Snowhill, London, E.C., or of Agents for India. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India:—THEATCHER AND CO., LTD.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle,
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

HOMOCEA.
For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound
INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.
THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.
NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years enjoyed a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE, for two children (of two and seven). Hills in hot weather. Apply to Mrs. W. BREDENKAMP, Cawnpore.

FINISHER.

WANTED an experienced FINISHER for cotton goods. Apply to—
THE ELGIN MILLS COY.,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.

LADIES' RALEIGH BICYCLE, with accessories, in good order, new inner and outer tubes, dress guard and gear case, free wheel and two good brakes. Rs. 80.
V. A. CHURCHILL,
Apollo Chambers.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.
SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior C. I.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED:—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
46 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 5 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Re. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	0-6

No advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion...	...	" 3 0 do.
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In the Native Language, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	... ...	" 4	" 5

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Grantley hall 2,585 tons Captain L. M. Wie sailed yesterday for Negapatam in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismaila 3,381 tons Captain J. Ross, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme 1,899 tons Captain J. H. Stockwell sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H. M. Cuthbush sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Seirstad 617 tons Captain S. Tannage arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Bangkok with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced strong N. W. winds.

THE Steamer Strathgarry 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda 3,361 tons Captain J. W. Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2.392 tons Captain H. G. H. Lewellen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons captain F. H. Foresty arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2,481 tons Captain W. O. Tarn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra 3,954 tons Captain R. Henderson arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Antwerp &c. via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons Captain G. Whish arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

LORD CHARLES BRESFORD ON OUR MARINE SERVICES.

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, from Admiral Lord Charles Beresford :—

"KING EDWARD VII" AT PORTSMOUTH,
2nd February.

Dear Mr. Moore,—You are quite right in stating that I have the very keenest interest in the Mercantile Marine, its Officers, and Men, and all that appertains to its welfare and good. The British Empire depends upon the two great Sea Services for its existence—on the one hand, the Mercantile Marine for the rapid and punctual delivery of water-borne commerce, including the all-important item of food, and on the other, the Military Shipping for policing the seas, and preserving intact the Line of Communication for the Mercantile Marine in War. The closer we get together in this community of interests, the better for the Empire. Good co-operation and efficient signalling is perhaps one of the most important methods by which closer connection can be brought about. All in the Royal Navy thoroughly recognise the loyal and able way in which the Mercantile Marine carries out its duties, often under extremely difficult and dangerous circumstances, and appreciate the excellent manner in which the Mercantile Marine has taken up the question of signalling between the two great Services.—Yours, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BERESFORD,
Admiral.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

General Henry Hunt Capt.....Marsters .....U S Navy
General Henry Knox Capt ...R Rasmusen ...U S Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 19.

Alberta Trevis.....2447Croce .....T Morrison & Co
Asmye.....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bime.....1899Stockwell .....S Wallace & Co
Balimba.....1697Butler.....M M & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
City of London ..5693Whish.....K Nixon & Co
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Gowanburn...2723Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Hoseinee...993Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341Ross .....M M & Co
Islanda.....3361Robertson .....M M & Co
Kola.....510 Moxon .....M M & Co
Kt of St George ...2367 Stephens ..Kobe 6-3 K N & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Nawab.....2041Corkhill.....T Morrison & Co
Queen Elizabeth.2748Riston BaltimoreW & A G & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir.....2555 Revill.....S & H S N Co
Singu.....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Ward .....Bombay
Seirstad ...617Tananger .....F P C & Co
Strathgharry...2840Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Ziania.....2339Clarke .....Andrew Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt;	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Tokio ...	2481	Tarn ...	Hull via Karachi...	2-2F M & Co	
C & R Clan Urquhart ...	3757	Sommer felt ...	N F	10-3	F Muir & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson.	Antwerp	3-3 M M & Co	
F Haddon Hall...	2677	Abram	Marseilles	22-2K N & Co	
G Naseri	911	LeMierre...	Persian Gulf	1-3 B & P S N Co	
H Parthia...	1766	Rohde.....	Hull ...	21 2 W & A G & Co	
K Totomi Maru...	2464	Smith	Kobe...	21-2 N Y Kaisha	
M Delhi...	4784	Anderson..	Shanghai	3-3 P & O S N Co	
O President...	3086	Mailhouse..	Zanzibar	26-2 A Strandes	
P Shah Ameer.....	1922	Harrison	Mauritius...	2C-2	E & A M Jeewanji

VICTORIA DOCK,

1 Obra ...	3520	Cammac.....	Rangoon	23-2M M & Co	
2 Elysia ...	3994	Haig...	Liverpool...	27-2 W & A G & Co	
4 Strathtay	2350	Mackenzie	Antwerp ...	20-3	W & A Graham & Co
6 Yetorofu Maru ...	3067	Sato...	Kobe	27-2 N Y Kaisha	
7 Austria ...	4879	Cobol ...	Kobe ...	24-2 A L S N Co	
8 Koerber.....	3164	Foresti...	Trieste	1-3 A L S N Co	
9 Braunfels...	3559	Zittlosen	Karachi.....	26-2	W & A G & Co
12 Egypt...	4178	Summars...	London ...	13-3 P & O Co	
			M W D D		
Caledonia ..3529	Gordon,	London	27-2.09	P & O S N Co	
			H W P D		
Indravati ..513	Fakeera..	Mangalore ...	19-2B	S N Co Ld	
Ponani ..552	Shamsudin...	Bnagar ...	22-2Bo	S N Co Ld	

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Chupra s.....	Henderson ...	Antwerp, Jan 1
	Seirstad s	Tannage ...	Bangkok, Jan 24
19	Islanda s.....	Robertson ...	Rangoon, Feb 9
	Salsette s.....	Lewellen.....	Aden, Feb 14
	Koerber s	Foreste	Trieste, Feb 3
	Tokio s.....	Farn	Middlesbro, Jan 9
	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope.....	Calcutta, Feb 8
	City of London ...	Whish	Glasgow, Jan 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	City of Calcutta s	Rae	Karachi
	Beme s	Stockwell ...	Rangoon
	Ismaila s.....	Ross.....	Rangoon
	Grantley Hall s ...	Wie	Negapatam
	Linga s	Cuthbush	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Koerber for Trieste, &c.
" Chupra for Antwerp, &c.
" Tokio for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Japan, left Colombo on the 18th instant and is expected here on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. steamer Devanha with the Australian and China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—600 cwts makai, Dayal Tejpal ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 6 bales silk-waste, A Abdulla; 50 bales wool, J N Ratansee; 19 bales wool, Ebji Shewji ; 27 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 13 bales wool, G Gungadas ; 250 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 64 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 5 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 5 bales silk-waste, K Nixon and Co; 52 bales wool, B Teckchand; 150 bales wool, J Kara.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—11 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 20 casks, Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ? 102 cwts gum, T V Godse Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—256 bales skins, MaxKlein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—174 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Parthia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co ; 15,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 342 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haddon Hall s—220 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 330 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 567 bales catton-waste and fly, 71 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 500 bales cotton, G Madhowji and Co 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

Strathtay s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji ; 9,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 3,187 cwts myrabollams, A Virzlal ; 513 cwts myrabol lams, A Khimji.

Chupra s—600 tons manganese ore. K Nixon and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Queen Elizabeth s—6,750 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 8,605 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—130 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 870 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,011 bales cotton, and 1,481 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 402 cwts gum, R Damji and Co ; 200 bales cotton-fly, J C Tadiwala ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—1,437 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—2,000 cwts teelseed Show Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—10 bales twist, Cursetji Bomonji and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—125 cwts sharkfins and fishmawe, Ebrahim Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—1,009 bales twist, C Bhawanidas and Co; 65 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 11 bales twist, W Wolf and Sons; 238 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha,

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 20 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—1,100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Totomi Maru s—1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Kt of St George s—300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 950 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; Kt of St George s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru 159 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading Co.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Kalli Bros.

Kt of St George s—500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

LARGE shipments of fruit are now being made from Western Australia to Ceylon and also to Cairo by the West Australia Import and Export Company, which has just been formed under the auspicies of Messrs. Arthur J. Diamond and Co. Mr. E. W. Hoseason, the Company's agent in Colombo, announces that he will receive thirty to fifty cases of grapes every week for the next three or four months as well as consignments of apples, pears and other fruit. The grape and pear season is on now in Western Australia. Apples come in about a month's time, before soft fruits like peaches, apricots, and nectarines which ripen very quickly, and cannot be introduced until better arrangements for storage on board are made. A consignment of Western Australia cherries received in Ceylon some weeks ago were pronounced excellent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUXTON—Jan. 28, at 12 Sistova Road, Balham, S. W., the wife of Rev. Arthur Buxton of a son.

CARNEGIE—Jan. 29, the Hon. Mrs. Lancelot Carnegie of a son.

EVERITT—Jan. 30, at Knowle Hall, Warwickshire, the wife of Major S. G. Everitt (late Royal Welsh Fusiliers) of a son.

GAMBLE,—Jan. 31, at Windle Cottage, St. Helens, the wife of Sir David Gamble of a son.

CAULFEILD—January 26, at Sea Park Malahide, Co. Dublin, the wife of Col. G. N Caulfeild, D. S. O., Indian Army, of a daughter.

KEANE—Jan. 29, at the Golden Farm, Cirencester, the wife of Capt Sir John Keane, Bart of a son.

KIRWIN—Jan. 31, at 14 Kingswood Road, Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Engineer-Lieut. J. J. Kirwin, R. N, of a daughter.

LYON-CAMPBELL—Jan. 27, at Hast Hill, Hayes, Kent, Evelyn, the wife of Capt. A. R. S. Lyon-Campbell, Border Regt of a daughter.

OAKELEY—Jan. 28, the wife of Capt. Edward F Oakeley, The Orchards, Rodbourne, Malmesbury of a son.

TURNER—Jan. 28, at 49 Ventnor Villas, Hove, the wife of Capt. C. Sydney Turner, Army Service Corps of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SWAINE—HANCOCK—Jan. 27, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Capt. Francis Leopold Victor Swaine, late Grenadier Guards to Grace Madeline, daughter of Col. G. E. Hancock. late Indian Army.

RADCLIFFE—CASE—Jan. 27, at the Oratory, S. W., Everard Radcliffe to Daisy, daughter of Capt. Ashton Case.

WIGAN—WIGAN—Jan. 27, at Holy Trinity, Marylebone, Sir Poderick Grey Wigan, Bart, to Ina, daughter of Mr. Lewis D. Wigan.

DEATHS.

BLACKBURNE—Feb. 1, at the Rectory, Bury, Lancashire, Foster Grey Blackburne, Archdeacon of Manchester, Rector of Bury, Lancs., and Honorary Minor Canon Chester Cathedral, aged 71.

CURRIE—Jan. 30, at Yateley, Hants, Katharine Marine Maria, widow of the late Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., H. E. I. C. S., aged 87.

HOWARD—VYSE—Jan. 26, at Witham, Essex, Lieut Gen. Edward Howard Vyse late 3rd King's Own Hussars, aged 82.

MONTRESSOR—Jan. 27, at 25 West Cromwell Road, Major Welby Francis Montressor, late of the 10th Hussars and 17th Bengal Cavalry, aged 59.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEWSON.—February 13, at Moultan, the wife of J. L. Hewson, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 11-16m, 11-57a.; Low water, 5 25m., 5-13a.

Bombay Races, fifth day.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Racecourse, Mahaluxmi, 8-30 a.m.

B. V. A. annual camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, commences.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m.

Bellary Press Company, 19, Bank Street, 3-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Children's Entertainment at Y. M. C. A., 6-15 p. m.

Cinematograph at Y. M. C. A., 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 0-5a., Low water, 6-3m., 5-57a.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground.

Inspection, B. V. A. Camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, by Inspector of Coast Defences.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, February 22.—Medical Congress in Bombay to be opened by H. E. the Governor as president, University Hall, 10-45 a. m. Inspection of the Pathological Section after the opening. Empire Theatre, lecture on Malaria by Professor Ronald Ross, 6-30 p. m. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Home Street, Fort, 5 p. m. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting of the Bombay Branch, Cathedral Boys' School, 6 p. m. St. Mary's ex-Students' Union, Concert in aid of the Foundling Home, 9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Tuesday, February 23.—Medical Congress, University Hall, 11 a. m. Pathological Section, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Conversazione, 7 p. m. to 11 p. m. Contested Municipal Election, Cruickshank Road, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Wednesday, February 24.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Chackla. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m.

Thursday, February 25.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Annual Indian Medical Service Dinner, Freemasons' Hall, 8-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 2-37m. 3-21a.; Low water, 8-45m., 8-57a.

Friday, February 26.—Opening of the Medical Congress Exhibition to the public by H. E. the Governor, 6 p.m. Bombay Hunt, the Jackal Club. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 3-19m., 4 21a.; Low water, 9-34m., 9-35a.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—Thakore Wakhatsingji of Vala, in Kathyawar, has arrived in Bombay and put up in a Bungalow in Walkeshwar Road.

DEATH OF A SADDLER.—The well known saddler, Mr. Noor Mahomed Ruttonsey, died on Thursday at 2 p.m. at the 80th year of his age. All the saddlers of Bhendi Bazar had closed their shops in respect for his memory.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.—In the G. T. Hospital yesterday the police brought Ahmed Haji Isa, (18), a Mahomedan, suffering from the fracture of the right fore-arm. He was hard of hearing and in spite of the driver shouting out loudly he did not get out of the way and was knocked down and run over.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Gopal Genoo, (50), a Hindu, was lime-washing the wall of a house in Grant road when he accidentally fell from a height of 18 feet. Other workmen who were near him ran to his assistance. When picked up he was found dead. The cause of death was ascertained to be failure of the heart.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—The presentation of an address and a purse to Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji, the late Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, in appreciation of his services to the cause of education for half a century, and the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the school will be held to-day at 4 p.m. at the Empire Theatre, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presiding.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Overture.....	Le Cheval de Bronze ...Auber
Selection.....	The Belle of Bohemia...Englander
Descriptive...	The Phantom Brigade...Myddleton
Valse	Molly Green.....M Cook
Selection.....	Iolanthe.....Sullivan
Two step.....	Bustlin' Billy .....Kaps

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maltigg'ani, Bandmaster, commencing 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Sorella .....Gallini
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana .....Mascagni
Song.....	Mona .....Adams
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy ...Rampezzotti
Song by the Fountain	Adams
Valse	Danan Wellen.....Ivanovici
Sketch	Ireland for Ever .....Myddleton

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	International.....Robert
Overture	La Couronne d'Or.....Herman
Two-Step	La Mattchiche .....Clere
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs ...E. Allen
Valse	Mondnacht Anfder Als-ter.....Petras
Selection	The Thistle .....Myddleton

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S.J. Sarjant, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	Pro Patria .....Clark
Overture.....	Isabella .....Suppe
Idylle	Hiawatha .....Moret
Selection	A Country Girl .....Monekton
Valse	Avant Le Bal.....Coote
Grand Fantasia...	Erin .....Basquit
Two-step	Anona .....Gray

SWINDLER IN BANK PREMISES.—Police are investigating a strange case of swindle practised in the Bombay Bank premises on Wednesday last. It appears that Rahimbux Akbar, a servant in the employ of an Indian Merchant, in Kalbadevie Road, presented a cheque at the Bank's counter and as usual received a brass token instead of Rs. 800, the amount of the cheque, until the same passed throug h the usual course of examination and test. The brass token was No. 207. The man sat on a bench where another man was sitting. He entered into conversation with Rahimbux saying he too had a brass token for the cheque he had presented for cashing. They examined the brass tokens in each other's hands and the stranger left. Subsequently Rahimbux went up to the counter and demanded the Rs. 800. It was then discovered that instead of token No. 207 he had the token No. 818 which had been lost from the Bank a few days ago. Rahimbux suspects th at the brass token was exchanged by the swindler while he had handed over his own to him for examination.

PROFESSOR DORASWAMY IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday evening the Bombay public will witness at the Prarthna Samaj, Girgaum, the most wonderful performances never before seen in India, and never been excelled before, by Prof. Doraswamy Ayengar. The Modern Bhimson, or otherwise popularly known as the greatest Indian Sandow. He is ready to challenge any person in India in the performance of his marvellous feats. A grand special programme has been arranged on Sunday night at 8-40 (B.T.) under the distinguished patronage and presence of Shet Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Shet Goverdhandas Khatao, Shet Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathobhai, Shet Narotamdas Morarji Gokuldas, and various other distinguished persons, when two motor-cars of 14-horse power each, will be forced backwards from front in different positions when running at full speed. A stone weighing 4,300 lbs. nett will be received on different parts of the body with the greatest ease, breaking up into pieces a thick iron chain and several feats never before seen in India. His troup of performers is excellent, a very young lad exhibiting marvellous feats of strength.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF

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SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Exaggerated and erroneous statements have recently been put forward concerning the cost of a system of compulsory military training for Home Defence and its general results. With your permission we desire to explain briefly the system advocated by the National Service League, its effect, and its estimated annual cost.

The aim of the National Service League is to add the principle of compulsion to the Territorial Army Scheme. As a basis of organisation for Home Defence this scheme is excellent. We accept it fully and we again express our gratitude to Mr. Haldane for the ability shown in its conception and for the untiring energy with which he has laboured to give it being. But it has some fatal defects : (1) It does not provide sufficient men. (2) the peace training of those it does provide is hopelessly inadequate, and (3) the burden is unfair in its incidence.

It is generally recognised that these defects are due to the fact that the Territorial Army is at present recruited on a voluntary system. Under that system any attempt to increase the training is attended by an immediate falling off in the enlistments, and even under the exiguous training that now obtains both the men who engage, and their employers, are placed at a disadvantage in the industrial struggle as compared with those who, by abstaining from taking part in the work of national defence, are able to devote the whole of their time to business or pleasure. So long as the voluntary system is adhered to these defects will remain, and the experience of a half a century has shown that it does not, and cannot, provide a force which in the words of the Norfolk Commission, is "qualified to take the field against a foreign army."

We desire to see these defects removed by the only possible method, namely by Compulsory Military Training in youth and by the liability to service for home defence only up to a certain age. For this purpose we urge that :

1. Subject to certain exemptions, a training in the ranks of the Territorial Army up to a fixed standard, based on the general principle of one continuous training of four months in camp for the Infantry, (with longer periods, not exceeding two additional months, for the other arms) shall be compulsory on all able bodied youths in this country between the ages of 18 and 21, without distinction of class or wealth. Such training to be followed annually by a musketry course and a fortnight's training in camp for the next three years.

2 The men thus trained shall be liable to be called out for service in the Territorial Army, for Home Defence only, in a time of grave emergency, so declared by Parliament, up to the age of 30.

Combined with the above system we desire to see as much physical drill and military instruction as possible given to all boys previous to their reaching the military age.

We now proceed to show what force the proposed system will give us, and what it will cost. We have gone carefully into the question, and we maintain that:

(a) Under the system outlined above the Territorial Army will, in the fourth year after it has been introduced, consist of fully 400,000 men on its active list, with 150,000 recruits undergoing their training of four months.

(b) Behind, and in addition to, this Territorial Army, there will grow up a reserve of men trained to arms which, before the expiration of their liability for service, would amount to some 600,000 men.

(c) The additional annual cost of this system, far from reaching the figure of £20,000,000 officially given in both Houses of Parliament, will not exceed four millions, whether it is calculated upon the basis of the cost of the Regular soldier with all accompanying charges under the various heads given in the Army Estimates, or upon Mr. Haldane's figures for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army.

We leave it to the nation to Judge whether such an additional sum is a high price to pay for security from invasion, for the immunity from scares which may cost us far more than that sum, for the freedom of action and greatly increased striking power that would result for our Fleets and, lastly, for the spell of open air life and for the general improvement in mental' moral and physical well-being which four months camp training would give to youths many of whom have passed the whole, or almost the whole, of their lives previously in the crowded and unwholesome surroundings of our densely populated towns.—Yours, etc.

ROBERTS, F. M.	President.
WELLINGTON,	Vice-President.
MEATH,	" "
MILNER,	" "
CURZON,	" "
RAGLAN,	" "

The National Service League, (with which is incorporated the Lads' Drill Association).
72, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.
January, 29.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

Operations in Mandvi.

An important step forward in the fight against the plague was taken yesterday when the campaign against rats was extended to Mandvi. It will be remembered that it was in Mandvi that the plague first broke out and that ward has since been considered the foulest spot in the city. Quite an army of officers and men therefore turned up at an appointed hour in the different localities of the ward, when the campaign against rats commenced under the supervision of Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. The ward comprises twelve circles and contains 1,130 houses, with 527 gullies. The latter were flushed.

Yesterday 13,260 baits and 1,950 rat-traps were laid. The extent of the operations may be realised from the fact that the number of men employed in the operations included six Deputy Health Officers, 12 Inspectors and 52 Sub-Inspectors. The number of bigaris employed was quite large.

Mandvi being a big ward, the operations should yield good results. Collections will be made to-day, when the results will be declared.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

February 18th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	64	64	8
B	172	209	19
C	115	85	8
D	59	31	4
E	91	83	10
F	45	11	0
G	65	2	0
Total to date...	611	482	49
Total rats killed.....			1093

MAHARANI SHRI NAUKOERBA of Dharampur gave birth on Wednesday last to a daughter. The Maharani is the wife of Prince Vyjyadevji, the heir-apparent of Dharampur, and only daughter of the late Prince Samat Singhji of Palitana, and sister of Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana.

ESPERANTO IN FREEMASONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I have just returned from one of the most successful installation meetings it has ever been my lot to attend—held at Lodge St. Mary's, Bridport—and had no idea, when I was addressing the Brethren there on the great services Freemasonry was rendering to the cause of law and order in India, that I was using almost the very words which Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, had used when addressing the Lodge at Tinnevelly. I have long maintained that Freemasonry will prove a veritable rock of refuge in days of stress and danger in India, for I have had prolonged experience of the wonderful way in which it welds together in sympathy of heart all races and creeds throughout that vast Empire. In serving Lords Sandhurst and Northcote as Grand Master Depute of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, I had many opportunities of noting this great fact ; and the gatherings of Freemasons of all ranks, races, and creeds at Government House, Bombay, under the banners of both Constitutions, brought the rulers and the ruled together in bonds of Masonic Brotherhood in a most marked manner. The effect of this fraternisation was seen when the storm of plague burst upon Bombay. The first to rally round Lord Sandhurst in his efforts to check the spread of the dread disease were his Brother Masons ! They helped his Lordship with fraternal zeal to reassure the people and save the situation. On that occasion the mystic bond held the workers together in a most marvellous manner, and I am persuaded it will always prove equal to the strain. You will be pleased to hear that Freemasonry is spreading steadily and is doing good work in every Province in India.

I have attended a Lodge in Hyderabad (Deccan), where all the working was done, with Emulation accuracy, in Hindustani. And what Freemasonry is doing in India it might well do throughout Europe, if we only had a simple means of easy intercommunication. This, as Brother James Dow has clearly explained, the neutral language, Esperanto, supplies. In common with us all at Dresden, Bro. Dow was able to talk to his Brother Masons of all nationalities in Esperanto.

I fear I cannot claim the honour of being the sole founder of the first "Framasona Esperantista Klubo," but together with Bro. G. W. Bullen, of London, Bro. Pourcines, of Nancy, Bro. Mossmann, of Vesoul, and Bro. Barthel, of Frankfort, I helped to start the Institution. We met for the first time at the "First Great International Congress of Esperantists" at Boulogne, five years ago, and, struck by the fact that Freemasons could readily understand one another in Esperanto, we resolved to form an "Esperanto Masonic Club.' We do not, of course, aim at adopting any new ritual, nor, owing to the diversity of ritual, can we hold a regular Masonic Lodge. But we meet together socially and Masonically. Our objects are:

1. To bring together Freemasonic Esperantists of various lands.

2. To interest Esperantists in Freemasonry and Freemason in Esperanto.

3. To remove prejudices between various nations and between Freemasons of various rituals by means of a common language. We gathered in force at Geneva at the second Congress, and were hospitably received by the Freemasons of Cambridge at the third Congress ; while in their splendid Temple at Dresden, we were entertained by the Freemasons of Geanyrm at the fourth Congress. This year we hope to have a record gathering at Barcelona at the fifth Congress. We know we are working on the right lines' or the good of the Craft in general ; and, as Bro. Dow well says, there undoubtedly exists a pressing need for the establishment, by international agreement, of a common auxiliary language to help our great cause. —Yours, etc.,

JOHN POLLEN, P.G.W. (Bom bay)
P.G.M.D.A.S.F.I.

Blackheath, Jan. 20th.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is considered desirable to close this Fund shortly, I should be much obliged by those gentlemen who may wish to subscribe sending their subscriptions to me as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.

H. E. E. PROCTER.
Sheriff.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLO

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

It is announced that the following is the list of members of the suites of King Edward and Queen Alexandra for the occasion of their State visit to Berlin, arranged in order of precedence :—

Gentlemen of the Suite.—The Earl of Crewe (Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for the Colonies), Minister in attendance. Viscount Althorp (Lord Chamberlain). Earl Howe (Lord Chamberlain to the Queen). Earl Granville (Lord in Waiting to the King). Field Marshal Lord Grenfell (Gold Stick in Waiting and representing the Army) The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs). Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet (representing the Navy and appointed Governor of South Australia). Commander C. Cunninghame Graham, R.N. (Groom in Waiting to the King). Lieut-Col. Ponsonby and Col. Streatfeild (Equerries). Col. Streatfeild is senior in the Army to Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, but junior to him as an Equerry). Sir James Reid, M.D. (Physician in attendance).

Ladies of the Suite.—The Countess of Antrim (Lady in Waiting). The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Of the foregoing suite Earl Howe, the Countess of Antrim, and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys will be in attendance upon the Queen and the other members in attendance upon the King.

It is tentatively arranged that the King and Queen will leave Victoria Station at 10.40 a.m. on Monday, Feb. 8, by special train for Dover 'en route' to Berlin but it is possible that the time of departure may be slightly earlier.

It is understood that the following details of the programme of the British royal visit to Berlin have been definitely decided on. They will reach Berlin by train shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning on Feb. 9, and will be received at the terminus by the Emperor and Empress, the members of the imperial family resident in Berlin and Potsdam, and by the reigning Federal Princes staying in the capital,and the whole of the Emperor's military and naval suite. Generals and admirals holding commands will also be ordered to be in attendance. After an inspection of the guard of honour, which will be furnished by one of the Foot Guard regiments of the Berlin garrison, the procession for the state entry into Berlin, in which probably only their British and German Majesties will participate, will be formed. It will pass across the river Spree by the Alsenbrucke and down the well-known Siegesallee in the Tiergarten to the Charlottenburger Chaussee, the fine street leading through the park to the Brandenburg Gate. Passing beneath the archway, the procession will halt at the Pariser-Platz, where the Chief Burgomaster will present an address, and will then pass on down the Unter den Linden to the Castle, where lunch will be taken "en famille." The British royal visitors will rest during the afternoon. In the evening a state banquet will be held, at which the customary toasts will be exchanged.

Next morning King Edward will drive alone to the Town Hall to be present, as the guest of the city of Berlin, at a reception, which has been fixed for noon. Neither Queen Alexandra nor the Emperor will accompany him, the Emperor's absence being in accordance with the custom followed at the Guildhall receptions of foreign monarchs. This will be the first time that a foreign sovereign has received the hospitality of the Berlin Municipality. On Feb. 10 King Edward will lunch with Sir Edward and Lady Goschen at the British Embassy. Afterwards he will receive a loyal address from the British colony in Berlin.

On the morning which is not occupied by the Embassy luncheon King Edward will be entertained at mess by the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards of which he is colonel-in-chief. The quarters of the regiment are situated in the south-west district of the city. On the evening of Feb. 10 there will be a state ball in the White Hall of the Castle, and on the evening of Feb. 11 a gala performance at the Royal Opera. King Edward and Queen Alexandra will also pay a visit to the Mausoleum at Potsdam, where the Emperor and Empress Frederick lie buried.

"REHEARSAL" OF THE DECORATIONS.

ARRIVAL PROGRAMME.

Berlin, February 9.

The publication of the official programme of the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who arrive on Tuesday, has given a perceptible impetus to the popular interest in next week's events. Everywhere gratification is expressed that the plan of the entertainment that has been mapped out is befitting both in dignity and comprehensiveness to an occasion which Germans regard as auspicious in the highest degree.

Rain has now fallen persistently for three days, interfering seriously with the work of decoration, but all that remains to be done is merely a matter of hours, and the weather, no matter how unfavourable, will not seriously delay it.

Unter den Linden is a forest of purple and red Venetian masts, which to-morrow and on Sunday will be linked together with multicoloured paper garlands. Another line of masts along the pavements, will be decked with garlands of flowers in the British colours. The grand stands on Pariser Platz, where the King and Queen will be welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Berlin, are rapidly taking form. Houseowners along the route are busily completing their own schemes of window and wall decorations.

REHEARSAL IN TOWN HALL.

A rehearsal of the "decorations" took place in the Town Hall this afternoon, in order that members of the Corporation might convince themselves that the white, pink, and green colour scheme and other arrangements tentatively adopted are fully worthy of the occasion. The grand staircase which the King will mount on his way to the reception hall will be almost hidden in banks of palms, roses, oleanders, and lilies. At the top of the stairs a picturesque fountain filled with goldfish will be installed.

Lieut.-General von Loewenfeld, one of the Kaiser's personal adjutants, and commander of the Tenth Army Corps at Hanover, is attached to the King as special aide-de-camp, together with the commanders of his Majesty's two German regiments, the 1st Dragoons and the Blucher Hussars.

It has been arranged that the King and Kaiser will drive in the first carriage from the station to the Castle while the Queen and the Kaiserin will follow in the second. A brilliant escort of cavalry will be provided by the First Squadron of Dragoon Guards. General Kessel, commander of the Gardes du Corps, and Baron Reischach, Master of the Horse will ride by the side of the King and the Kaiser, Count Rothkirchtrach, commander of the Guards Brigade, and Major-General Boehn, Commandant of Berlin, will ride by the Queen and the Kaiserin. Troops of the Berlin and Potsdam Garrisons will line the route.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Jan. 30.

Acting Sub-Lieut L S M Adam has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet (Jan 30, 1908).

Royal Marine Art—Second Lieut E C Weston, Royal Marines, to be lieutenant (July 1, 1907).

Royal Marine Light Inf—The undermentioned second lieutenants, Royal Marines, to be lieutenants: —A P Dawson, V C M Kelsey, R L del'Strother (July 1, 1907).

Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut F B S Notley to be commander (Jan 27).

War Office, Feb 2.

Commands and Staff.

Brevet Lieut-Col C M Dobell, DSO, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a General staff officer at Headquarters, is promoted from the third to the second grade, vice Major G Paley, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) (Feb 2), Capt H W Gordon, RE, to be a General staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Capt G R Frith, RE (Jan 22). Capt F W Barron, R A to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Capt F C C Ensor (Jan 1). Lieut W J Shannan 16th (the Queen's) Lancers, to be aide-de-camp (extra) to Lord Plunket, KCMG, KCVO, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand (Jan 15).

Establishments.

Staff College—Major C G Stewart, D S O, R A, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed, vice Major C J Sackville-West, the King's Royal Rifle Crops (Jan 28).

Royal Military Academy—Capt C O Place, D S O, R E, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class B, vice Capt T G Anderson, R A (Jan 1) Lieut A G Leech. RA, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class B vice Capt D S Collins, R E, (Jan 22.)

Inspection and Experimental Staff—Capt L F Blandy, R E, to be an assistant inspector, vice Capt W C Macfie, R E (Jan 12.)

Cavalry.

1st Life Guard—Second Lieut (on probation) R C Bingham to be second lieutenant (Feb 1).

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Capt P N Kent is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry. Supernumerary Capt G A Qurgoyne to be captain, vice P N Kent (Jan 1); Lieut G H Herbert resigns his commission (Feb 3).

1st (Royal) Dragoon—Capt H D McNeile to be major, vice the Hon A Hamilton-Russell, retired (Feb 27).

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Second Lieut W R Styles to be lieutenant, vice C E Reynard, promoted (Jan 3).

13th Hussars—The undermentioned captains resign their commissions :—J T Wigan, C C Dangar (Feb 3).

20th Hussars—Capt H C Hessey is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry. Supernumerary Capt J C L Bott to be captain, vice H C Hessey (Jan 1).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—G R M Mathew-Lannowe, vice J B Aldridge, DSO., deceased; Brevet Major P Wheatley, vice G R M Mathew-Lannowe, seconded (Jan 21). Supernumerary Capt and Brevet Major J W F Lamont to be captain, vice H P J Cowell, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Jan 19 (Jan 1). Lieut J A Henderson to be captain, vice E H Phillips, D S O appointed adjutant (Dec. 4). Lieut H Archer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery (Jan 15). Capt H P J Cowell to be adjutant, vice Capt L M Wilson, seconded (Dec 12). Second Lieut R B Miller, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant (dated Dec 18, with precedence next below C C Langford, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 3.)

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col W C Savile, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List (Jan. 28). Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. F B R Toms, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay (Jan. 31). The undermentionend majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—A H C Birch, vice W C Savile, D S O (Jan 28); A J Mullins, vice F B R Toms (Jan. 31); Capt N E B Bellairs to be major, vice A H C Birch (Jan. 28).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt E H Pym retires on retired pay (Feb 3).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants (on probation):—Lord G Wellesley in succession to Lieut E F F Sartorius, promoted; L G Ames in succession to Lieut C Mitchell, resigned (Feb 3.)

Coldstream Guards—Capt, C K Hutchison retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Feb. 3). Second Lieut. (on probation) P L Wyndham to be second lieutenant (Feb, 1).

Irish Guards—Second Lieut W E Hope, from 3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry to be second in succession to Lieut, P L Reid, appointed adjutant (Feb, 3).

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regt.—Lieut E E Pearson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (Jan. 11).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Second-Lieut G P Steer, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, vice T Bailward seconded (dated Feb, 22, 1908, with precedence next below F D Bellew, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb, 3, 1909).

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut O C St John, is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan, 1).

The Leicestershire Regt—Lieut P H Creagh to be captain, vice A W S Brock, appointed adjutant second lieut R R Yalland to be lieutenant, vice P H Creagh (Nov 13).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt R F Uniacke is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan 16) Second Lieut B A Rudkin is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan 1).

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut W P Pritchett to be captain, vice E D'A Le Mottee, D S O seconded (Oct 23). The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—C Le B Goldney to Oct 23, 1908, vice W P Pritchett, promoted; M E Parnell to Nov 18, 1908, vice T A Montgomery, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Second Lieut J R Guild, from 5th Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut T A Montgomery, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Feb 3.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. N C Duncan resigns his commission. Second Lieut J F Leman to be lieutenant, vice N C Duncan, resigned (Feb 3).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Capt A M Collard is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Dec 31).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Lieut V O Beuttler is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan 1). Supernumerary Lieut R B Clifton to be lieutenant, vice V O Beuttler (Jan 3).

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Supernumerary Capt W L Osborn to be captain, vice R H Waithman, seconded (Feb 3).

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut W J J Collas to be captain, vice A C Buckle, promoted (Dec 28)

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Major W G Wolrige-Gordon is placed on retired pay (Jan. 29).

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut. G E Whittall to be lieutenant, vice J A Pollock, seconded (Dec. 11).

The Essex Regt.—The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—Brevet Major F W Moffitt, C F de B Boone. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains :—A P Churchill, vice Brevet Major F W Moffitt; L O W Jones, vice C F de B Boone (Jan. 16).

The Royal North Lancashire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service in the Army Service Corps :—S E Lucena, H H Bell (Jan. 1).

The Northamptonshire Regt.—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. T S Muirhead is antedated to Oct. 22, vice C Newington admitted to the Indian Army.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut E F Robinson resigns his commission (Feb. 3).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Supernumarary Lieut K J Roy to be lieutenant, vice A FitzGerald, seconded (Jan. 21); Second Lieut F Macdonald is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan. 1).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut F L Pardoe to be captain, vice A J Fife, seconded (Oct. 23).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt L Gordon-Duff retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Feb 3).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut R B Hutcheson, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F R W Graham, seconded (dated Feb 22, 1908, with precedence next below A A G Gillespie, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 3, 1909).

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut J L Garstin is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan 1).

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned officers are transferred on probation as second lieutenants :—Lieut O C St John, the Bedfordshire Regt, Second Lieuts F Macdonald, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.); J L Garstin, the Connaught Rangers; S E Lucena and H H Bell, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt.; B A Rudkin, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers V O Beuttler (now lieutenant), the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt,) (Oct 1).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The undermentioned captains to be majors :—T H M Clarke, C M G, D S O, M B, E W P V Marriott S L Cummins, M B, P Mackessack, M B, H L W Norrington (Jan 28), Lieut James A Clark, M B from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant (Jan 29).

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Second Lieut F J Deighton, from Unattached List Territorial Force University Candidate to be second lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army dated Feb 22, 1908, with precedence next below A A F C H Dawson, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to (Feb 3, 1909.)

Army Chaplain's Department.

The Rev D Lane, chaplain to the forces, fourth class, to be chaplain to the forces, third class (Jan 7)

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired :—Miss C M Pearce, Miss M I Taylor. The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses provisionally :—Miss E R Thomson (Jan 9) Miss A H Esden, Miss A C W Teevan (Jan 13.)

Army Pay Department.

Capt A E Brown, paymaster, to be Staff paymaster with the rank of major, vice Lieut.-Col. F W. Hill (Jan 1). Capt J F V S Whitmarsh, paymaster, to be major (Feb. 1).

Memoranda.

The undermentioned colonels are placed on the Half-pay List :—C G Donald, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the Home Counties Division, Territorial Force ; H G D Shute, D S O, on completion of his period of service on the Staff (Jan. 1). The undermantioned colonels retire on retired pay—H W N Gunness, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff (Jan. 16) ; D S Steawart C B, Half-pay List (Feb. 3). Brevet Col W C Savile, D S O, Half-pay List, to be colonel (Jan. 28) ; Brevet Col A M Murray, M V O, commandant, the Duke of York's Royal Military Schools is retained on the active list under the provisions of Article 472 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Jan 26 :—Lieut-Col W P Braithwaite, General Staff officer, first grade, Staff College, to be brevet colonel (Jan 16). Ridingmr. and Honorary Capt F Fleming, Royal Field Art., is granted the honorary rank of major (Feb 3).

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers resign their commissions :—Capt A Earl of Shatesbury, K C V O ; Lieut J H M Viscount Cole, B T H Croft, late lieutenant Grenadier Guards, to be lieutenant (Feb 3).

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

Lieut C Brady resigns his commission E O Ohlson to be lieutenant (Feb 3).

STRANGE TRIAL SCENES.

Footman's Story of Paris Banker's Death.

Paris, Feb, 6.

The second day of the trial at the Paris Assizes of the butler, Renard, and the young footman, Courtois, who are accused of the murder of the retired banker, M Remy, gave rise to scenes for which unbecoming would be too mild a term. So enormous is the interest manifested in the case that the public are ready to make any sacrifice to obtain admission to the Court.

Although the proceedings do not commence till after mid-day, a number of destitute and wreatched loafers stood in a long queue outside the courts as early as six o'clock yesterday morning, waiting to sell their places to the highest bidder.

Many privileged persons, however, were admitted by means of a private door, and by ten o'clock the benches usually reserved for witnesses were occupied by a crowd of over fifty ladies in handsome fur jackets and smart toques or hats trimmed with aigrettes and feathers,

During the long wait the fashionably-dressed gathering laughed and chatted incessantly, or munched sandwiches and cakes. Those who had not brought provisions with them despatched messengers to the Law Courts buffet for cold meat, wine, or beer, until one would have imagined onself outside a theatre instead of in a court of justice where two men were on trial for their lives.

As noon approached angry protests arose from the other side of the barriers, where advocates and journalists who had business to do vainly strove to pass the guardians of the court. Barristers were very indignant at their exclusion on the opening day, but yesterday they had their revenge. They sat cross-legged on the floor, invaded the passages, and squatted on the steps of the judges' bench. Enterprising juniors could even be seen beneath the table containing the exhibits in the case.

When the trial was resumed the younger prisoner, Courtois, whose examination was the feature of the proceedings, declared that he and Renard agreed to meet at midnight in his (Courtois's) room. Renard came to the rendezvous entirely nude, holding in his hand a dessert knife. Courtois asked, "Suppose Monsieur were to awake ?" "Oh," replied Renard "he is as deaf as a post ; besides, I have something here that will quieten him," and he held up the dessert knife.

Pressed by the presiding Judge to tell the truth, Courtois replied, "I have told the truth. It was Renard and I who killed and robbed M. Remy. At seventeen years of age one does not assassinate an old man alone and in cold blood. I know Renard is the father of a family, and I would not accuse him if he were innocent."

"You are a liar !" shouted Renard, "the worst of scoundrels and an assassin." The Court, which had listened to the terrible story of the crime with breathless attention and feelings of the utmost repulsion, then adjourned till to-day.

BURIED ALIVE FOR 37 DAYS.

Reported Rescued at Messina.

Rome, Feb. 5.

Reports have been received here that a survivor of the Messina earthquake was rescued alive to-day after being buried for thirty-seven days.

Some officers at Messina believed that they heard cries issue from the debris last night, and at once ordered digging to be begun. It was continued all night without result, but to-day the soldiers, it is stated, drew out from the ruins of the building a man still living, and now in a fairly satisfactory condition.

His safety was due to the fact that he had been buried in a confectioner's shop, and had been able to feed upon sweets and liqueurs.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 19.

The depression from Persia to-day shown over Sind has been the cause of a light precipitation in Baluchistan and heavy cloud there and in Upper India. In the rest of the North-west of India the skies are almost cleared but the light cloud has continued to spread eastwards and now extends over the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and into the west of the Province of Bengal.

Pumban reports two inches of rain, Negapatam one and a half and the skies heavily clouded in the extreme South-east of the Peninsula, but in rest of the Madras Presidency the cloud has decreased considerably. The temperature has risen in Kashmir and is now in excess in the region where there is heavy cloud as well as in the North-west of the Peninsula. The humidity is in excess over the greater part of the Peninsula and has increased in the North-west of India, though it is still in defect in many stations. The forecast gives rain as likely to continue in Baluchistan and may occur in parts of Upper India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in East Punjab but heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is high except in the south-eastern districts where it remains normal at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra but has become normal at the other stations. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The moisture in the air remains in excess in Lower Sind but in defect olsewhere. Day temperature is normal or in excess in Rajputana and Lower Sind but low at Jacobabad, the deficiency at this station amounting to 12° ; night temperature is high in Sind but normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast, but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity remains in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is high nearly everywhere ; the minimum is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the western districts but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature has risen and while it is still normal during the day, it is now in excess at night in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity continues in excess in the north and normal in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and over part of the south Bombay Deccan but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan but equal to or above the average over the rest of the Division. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is generally higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in Upper Sind and the south-west Punjab, where pressure is now more than 1-10th of an inch in defect. The depression from the west is now entering North-west India and is giving heavily clouded skies in the Punjab but no precipitation has yet occurred there.

Negapatam records 1·62 inches of rain. Moderate cloud persists in South Peninsula.

A few light showers may occur in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C H Cowie, R E, B
Major J A Black, IMS, B
Major W Selby, IMS, B
Ca t F F Hunter, I A, B
Capt W V Coppinger, IMS B
Capt W Farr, IMS, B
Mr A H Grant, B Cov
Mr J V Francies, B
Mr G W Dubby, B
Mr R C Milware, B
Mr H R Rylands, B
Mr R E Marsden, B
Mr A Edgington, M Cov
Mr H D Taylor, M Cov
Mr J R Coombes, M
Mr O H L Napier, 29
Col F C W Bidcout, S and T Corps
Major J M C Colvin, V C, R E
Major W S Fraser, 19 Lrs
Major F Holland-Pryor, 13 Lrs
Major A H D Riach, R E
Capt G A Preston, 40 Pathans
Capt D E Robertson, 11 Lrs
Capt J F Woodham, 76 Punj
Capt C E Bulteel, IMS
Capt J Husband, I M S
Capt L F Jenkins, 26 Cav
Lieut F H Farebrother, 128 Pns
Lieut G T Hunter-Gray, 21 Punj
Lieut A F Ramsay, 22Cav
Lieut R B Spence, 96 Berar Inf
Nursing Sister E M Cunningham, Q A M N S I
Engineer, C B Wilson R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt C B McConaghy, I M S, B, 7 mo
Mr H Baggaley, B, 1 mo
Mr E P Dove, B, 18 days
Mr F J Porter, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H G Fox, B, 6 mo M C
Major W Ayerst, 122 Raj Inf, to 6-2-1910
Major F C A Parsons, 33 Cav, to 1 5-09
Maj r F Jollie, 28 Lt Cav 5 days
Capt L G B, Harrison, 125, Napier's R, 6 mo M C
Capt C H Brodribb, I M S, 6 mo M C
Capt F L S Clarke, 30 Punj, 6 mo M C
Capt A P Hughes, 2-7 G R 6 mo M C
Capt C H Watson, I M S, to 30-11-09
Lieut R G Beatty, 36 Cav, 6 mo M C
Commander A Rowand, D S O, R I M, 1 mo 3 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Dr J Scott, B
Rev H E M Atkins, M
Lieut A H Bald, 3 G R

A gentlemen's gold ring was found in the offertory box at the Cullompton parish church (Devonshire). At the conclusion of the service the vicar announced that the ring had been either accidentally dropped into the box or given as a thank-offering, and would be restored to its owner if put in by mistake. No one claimed the ring.

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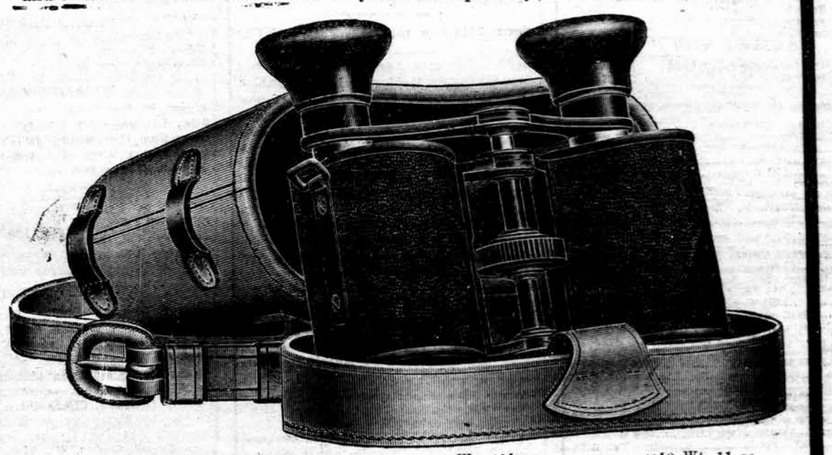

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A MATTER OF EASY AGREEMENT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

SHAVAK RUTTONJI BOMONJI VS. CHABILDAS LALLOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola, and Company.

For the first Defendant :—Mr. Padshah and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company.

For the second Defendant :—Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Thakordas and Company.

For the third Defendant :—Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. A. Chitre, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdan, and Chotubhoy.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case last evening. The suit was brought by the plaintiff against Chabildas Lalloobhoy, carrying on business under the name of James Mackintosh and Company, Jaffer Joosab, a Mahomedan resident, and Kursondas Hari, the last-named two carrying on business under the name of Noormahomed and Company at Green Street. The plaintiff prayed that an account of the dealings and transactions of the partnership in the plaint mentioned might be taken by the Court, that on taking accounts, the parties by whom monies might be found due should be ordered to pay the same, etc.

The plaintiff, who was a merchant and a stevedore, entered into partnership with the defendants to carry on the business of chartering steamers and selling freight, for one year, from 1st July 1904. The shares were apportioned as follows :—To the plaintiff, two annas in the rupee ; to the first defendant Mr. Chabildas, eight annas ; to the second defendant, Mr. Jafar, four annas ; and to the third defendant, Mr. Karsandas, two annas. The plaintiff advanced for the purposes of the business Rs. 25,000 out of this amount, the partnership was liable to him for Rs. 17,000, and interest.

The first defendant's defence was that each partner was liable to the partnership for his share of the loss, if any, and he was not liable for the loss of others. The accounts for the year showed a loss of Rs. 64,053. This was apportioned to the parties as under :—To this defendant, Rs. 32,026 ; to the second defendant, Rs. 16,013 ; to the third, Rs. 8,006 ; and to the plaintiff, Rs. 8,006. The accounts were admitted as correct by all the parties.

The second defendant denied that he now carried on business with the third ; he made a counter-claim against the other defendants.

The third defendant admitted that he had not paid his share of the loss ; the plaintiff's claim was only against him for his share of the loss.

His Lordship delivered judgment. He said, it was clear that accounts must be taken. But they were already in such a form, that were the parties to put their heads together only for a couple of hours, they would come to an agreement about them. The first defendant had spent monies for the partnership ; he must be credited with them, and debited with such sums, as he might have received on account of the partnership. Similarly with respect to the other defendants. With regard to the plaintiff's rights, he was in the position of a creditor of the firm. He was entitled to Rs. 17,000 with interest at 6 per cent. With regard to the apportionment of costs, his Lordship said, he would follow the rule laid down in two Chancery cases : the costs must be apportioned between the parties in proportion to their interest in the partnership.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BATTERY SHROFF AT BELGAUM.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. KANHYALAL MAMRAJ.

For the Accused:—Mr. K. N. Koyaji.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal preferred by the accused from a decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted him of criminal breach of trust as a servant and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for one year. The accused was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant or agent of the firm of Jaganath and Co., Bankers, in respect of a sum of Rs. 500, and having wilfully, with an intent to commit fraud, made false entries in connection with the sum in books of account of the firm at Belgaum, on the 23rd and 26th August, 1907. The accused pleaded that he was a partner in the firm. The complainant's evidence was to the effect that he took up this business of Battery Shroff in Belgaum towards the end of 1906, bringing the accused with him from his native place, Meerut. Complainant has a similar banking business in Danapur, styled Jaganath and Son. The evidence showed that the accused was previously employed by Incharam and Co. in Meerut as cashier, and that on his dismissal from that employment, the complainant engaged his services and took him to Belgaum. His wages were to be Rs. 150 a year, and he was permitted to draw Rs. 8 a month for expenses. The accused was in charge from 14th November, 1906, and the complaint was lodged on the 8th November 1907. Accused had kept the accounts of the shop in a highly irregular manner ; met the complainant's enquiries regarding them with insolence ; and a dispute arose before the accounts of the first year had been balanced. Complainant had examined witnesses to prove that the accused was engaged as a servant, and that all the capital invested in this business was supplied by him, and none by the accused. The Sessions Judge found that the accused was a servant of Jaganath, and managed his shop in that capacity, and was entrusted with large sums of money. Accused absented himself from duty, went on a trip to Bombay and Itah, and at Meerut cashed a cheque for Rs. 250 in the name of the firm on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., and avoided seeing the complainant personally. The latter accidentally heard of this and scented dishonesty, and came to Belgaum to make inquiries. On examining the accounts, he found that the accused had been in the habit of making all kinds of unusual and unauthorised entries in books, thus making it very difficult to audit the accounts. The Sessions Judge referred to facts which were very strong evidence of misappropriations by the accused. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeal said the circumstances of the case were so clear that both the Judge and the Assessors were right in coming to the conclusion that there was a fraud on the part of the accused. He was not a victim of any conspiracy to defraud him. The conviction and sentence were confirmed.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE REVOKED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.

TANUBAI SAMBHU ANANT VS. LUXMIBAI ANANT PANDURANG AND FIVE OTHERS.

For the complainant:—Mr. K.B. Kelkar.

For the Crown:—Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader.

Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, gave sanction, at the instance of the complainant Tanubai to prosecute the six accused, the first of whom was her mother-in-law, Luxmibai. Mr. Sathaye, Subordinate Judge of Wai, declared, that Sambhu's will dated 26th October 1904, made in favour of his mother Laxmibai, to the exclusion of his wife Tanubai and his daughter, was a genuine document. Mr. Murphy, Assistant Judge of Satara, held in appeal, that it was probably a forgery. Tanubai applied for sanction to prosecute the six persons, alleging that the will was written by No, 6 Ganesh, it was attested by Nos. 2 to 5, and produced in a Court of Law as genuine, by No. 1 Laxmibai. Mr. Roper, who gave the sanction remarked that No. 3 was a Conciliator, and had done his honorary work with a very considerable degree of success ; but there was four months' delay in registering the document. The accused were literate Brahmins ; but it was peculiar that all of them should have chanced to come down to Wai, in a plague-stricken house. There were strong "prima facie" grounds for thinking the will to be a forgery ; and a clear case was made out to put the six accused on their trial.

When the petition was presented, their Lordships stopped the proceedings taken against the accused before the Magistrate ; and at the hearing of the petition, they revoked the order for the prosecution of the accused.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP.

Before the Chief Judge.

PURUSHOTAM DHARAMSEY AND ANOTHER VS. DAMODAR DEOJI.

For Plaintiff :—Mr. K. B. Sethna.

For Defendant :—Mr. S. F. Bilimoria.

In this case plaintiff sued the defendant to recover Rs. 1,879-7-0 being the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered. The allegation of the plaintiff was that the defendant was the surviving partner of one Nanji Morarji who died some time ago and was doing business jointly in partnership with him in the name of Charandas Damodar. Plaintiffs had an account with the defendant for goods sold and delivered to him in Bombay from time to time. The defendant on the other hand, denied liability. After reviewing the evidence in the case, the learned Chief Judge observed that the evidence was wholly insufficient to establish partnership. The other person Caharandas whose name was in the firm was a minor and plaintiffs did not seek to hold him responsible to the extent of his state in the firm. It was not proved that defendant wrote the name of Charandas Damodardas in the vakalatama executed in favour of Mr. Kavasji Sethna in a previous suit and it was in evidence that that suit was dismissed against the defendant. The Chief Judge therefore passed an order dismissing the plaintiff's claim with costs.

FOR HALF A GLASS OF WATER.

Before Mr. Mody.

HIRJI LILADHAR VERSUS KALIYANJI VALJI.

For plaintiff :—Mr. V. H. Pradhan.

For defendant :—Mr. K. K. Suntoke.

In this case plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 200, being damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of defendants having allowed his own room in a house at Mint Road to be negligently washed so that the water leaked into the plaintiff's room and did damage to valuable clothes kept in a cupboard. The plaintiff's case was that on the night of 30th November 1908 the defendant's room was washed by certain members of his family and the floor was left covered with water over night and the water had leaked therefore through the ceiling into plaintiff's room and the water falling on the cupboard had gone inside and spoiled silk and embroidered clothes contained in the said cupboard. The plaintiff had had got the said clothes examined by a marine engineer, Mr. A Erikson, on 28th December 1908 and claimed damages on the basis of his report. He sought to hold the defendant liable for the damages which he had suffered.

The defendant's contention was that as between covenants there was no warrantee that the ceiling or flooring was water-tight and that in any event the plaintiff could not recover any damages from the defendant.

The learned Judge after hearing evidence and arguments of both the pleaders stated in his Judgment that the Court was asked to presume negligence on the part of the defendant. Or his servants or members of his family from the fact that the damage sued for had been caused but that no case was pointed out to the Court according to which such a presumption can be drawn by the Court. That the floor was washed in the usual natural manner and that the quantity of water used in washing the premises was usual and certainly normal and the plaintiff's own witness had stated that about a glass or half a glass of water percolated into the plaintiff's room. It was reasonable to wash one's room in the way defendant had done especially when he came to occupy the room after a stay at Ghatkoper. The Court therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

NO POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Before Mr. Hakim.

CARSONDASS FATHA VERSUS CHAGANLAL SONDERJI.

For Plaintiff :—Mr. B. H. Warden.

For Defendant :—Mr. V. H. Pradhan.

In this case plaintiff sued the defendant to recover Rs. 52 on account of rent of a room occupied by defendant in plaintiff's house. The defendant denied enamcy and liability and also denied that the suit was properly filed, the suit being filed by a clerk of the plaintiff and not by the plaintiff himself. The learned Judge held that the clerk had no right to appear without a power of attorney from the plaintiff. The case was therefore allowed to be withdrawn with liberty to file a fresh suit.

REPUDIATED SETTLEMENT.

Before Mr. Hakim

JASRAJ VUNA VERSUS VALU GANGAJI AND SUNDRA BALU.

For Plaintiff :—Mr. Muzumadar.

For Defendant :—Mr. Ramarao Rane.

Plaintiff sought to recover the balance due on a bond for Rs. 171 passed by the defendant in October 1905. The defendants denied the claim, and also denied that they had any dealings with plaintiff. The second defendant also pleaded that his name was Ramachandra and not Sundera. After taking certain evidence, the plaintiff represented that he had settled the matter. The defendant's pleader contended that they were no parties to the settlement as alleged. His Honor therefore discharged the defendants from liability.

PRICE OF AUSTRIAN CHIMNEYS.

Before Mr. Javeri.

KERMAN TABOR VS. GULAM HUSSAIN QALLIYAN.

For Plaintiff :—Mr. Ram Rao Rane.

For Defendant : —Mr. Badsha.

In this case plaintiffs sougut to recover, the price of ten cases of Austrian Chimneys as per invoice given by him for Rs. 459-7-0. Defendant refused to make the payment and hence the suit was instituted on the day of the first hearing, the defendant paid Rs. 200 and paid the balance thereafter. The suit was consequently marked as settled.

NOT ENOUGH PEPPER.

Before Mr Javeri.

RUTTONSEY ASSARIA AND OTHERS VS. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

For Plaintiff :—Mr. V. H. Pradhan.

For Defendant :—Mr. B. D. Mehta.

In this case plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 103-15 being the value of one bag of black pepper and one robbin of copra delivered short per s.s. "Lahpura" of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The defendants denied that 99 bags of peper were shipped and also denied failure to deliver the goods. They denied the damages and also the liability in terms of the bill of lading as the claim for compensation was not made to the Company within one month. The learned fifth Judge held that the claim in respect of copra was barred as it was not made within time and gave a decree for the value of the bag of pepper with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Inspector O' Brien charged one Moosa Abas with theft of a watch and chain of the value of Rs. 15 belonging to one Bhiwa Babu. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were sitting together in a bioscope tent at Falkland Road. After the show was over the complainant missed his watch and chain. He reported the matter to the Police when he found that the accused had already been arrested with the watch and chain upon him.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. C. J. Robinson and Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla.

Their worships disposed of 30 Police Act cases yesterday.

Before the same Bench, Walter Harrold, Richard Proud and Anthony Freitas were charged with being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner in a public place. It appeared from evidence that on the night of the 17th February the accused entered on Iranee's shop in the Fort and asked for food, which was given to them. When asked for money the first accused struck the Iranee and knocked him down. The Iranee stated that the accused did not appear drunk when they entered the shop. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 each.

GIRGAUM.

Before Messrs. Kalyandas Keshavdas and Tribhovandas Mangaldas and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar.

Their worships disposed of 28 cases yesterday. One Lala Magan and four others were charged with begging in the public streets. The first accused was sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to one day's imprisonment.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. N. N. Wadia and A. J. Agabeg.

Nineteen cases were decided by the Dadar Bench. The majority of cases were against hawkers, many of whom were convicted and sentenced. Before the same Bench one Gulab Rasul and three others were charged with desorderly behaviour and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

To find a parallel for the rapidity with which Mr. Hubert Wales's books have made him famous, it is necessary to go back to the early days of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. First "Mr. and Mrs. Villiers," then "The Yoke," and "Cynthia in the Wilderness," and finally "The Old Allegiance," in turn, struck a note of sincerity and virility that proved to the public that a writer of temperament, of originality, of ideas, and of exceptional mental endowment was coming into his kingdom. The controversy which has not ceased to rage round Mr. Wales's ideas shows that his work has the breath of life in it. In his new novel, which is called "Hilary Thornton," and will be shortly published by Mr. John Long, the originality of the theme is not less apparent than the splendid courage and consistency with which the author carries it to an inevitable termination. It has never been a reproach to Mr. Wales that his novels lack the element of human passion, of human strength, and human weakness. In "Hilary Thornton," superadded to a story of piercing emotion, are conceptions of public life and private duty which, though they touch upon matters of opinion, do not tend to lesson the power and interest and vitality of the story, which is better expressed, better thought out, and more mature than Mr. Wales's previous books ; and which can be conscientiously and, indeed, warmly recommended.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. H'cap. M S	Wind M. H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	B H H Hopkins & Maj Muter, E R	10 14	7 13	6 50
Turquoise...	I. W. Stokes & W. Darling...	15 56	8 25	6 50
Melody.....	J B K Macbeth.	15 5	9 47	14 8
Eileen IV..	R W Fisher.....	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 38=10·16 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.....	6 58	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	7 45	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Maanikin	6 58	Officers, R. A.
Peewit.....	11 37	Duncan Fraser.

Course No. 35 rev. + 2=9·25 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit.....	1 19	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	4 36	C-l. H. Mead.
Maud	0 39	Officers, R. E.
Glutha	5 16	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. Gillespie R.E.
Gurlew	2 38	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	6 35	J. E. Needham.
Jean	8 33	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 39 rev.=7·85 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I...	.....	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
36' Pinnace II...	.....	do
34' Cutter	.....	do.
28' Gig II	.....	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Cutter I.....	.....	do.
28' Cutter II	.....	do.
28' Cutter III....	.....	do.
30' Cutter	.....	R. I. M. S. Northbrook.

Course No. 39 rev.=7·85 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Feb. 20.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Bedouin Plate, 3-15 p.m.
2nd Race—The Desert Plate, 3-45 p.m.
3rd Race—The Colaba Plate, 4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The Turf Club Cup, 4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The Byculla Club Cup, 5-20 p.m.
6th Race—The Mansfield Plate, 5-50 p.m.
7th Race—The Innovation Plate, 6-20

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba	2-25 p.m.	Standard Time.
Church Gate	2-32 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-41 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-45 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February 19.

RACQUETS.

OPEN SINGLES.

Clarke beat Leather.
18—14. 11—15, 15—11, 15—12.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Russell (+4) beat England (—5)
14—18, 15—0, 17—18, 15—7, 15—10.
Sanderson (—6) beat Crosse (+6)
15—12, 18—13, 11—15.
(Crosse retired.)

Matches will be in progress most of Sunday and times will be posted at the Yacht Club and Gymkhana on Saturday.

TENNIS.

The Punjab Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 19.

In the Punjab Tennis Tournament, Captain Davis met Deane in the Challenge for the Chamba Cup on Wednesday afternoon. There was an excellent game from start to finish, and at the end of the fourth set, when the scores were two all, it was impossible to say who might be the winner ; but at the beginning of the decisive set Deane showed that he was tiring more rapidly than his opponent under the long strain. The finishing games provided beautiful tennis, but it was chiefly a test of endurance by which Davies won. The scores were—6—2, 6—3, 6—5, 6—3.

THE CALCUTTA CHAMPIONSHIP.

Large Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The following are the entries for the Lawn Tennis Championship, which is about to be held here :—

Singles.—E. M. Atkinson (Lahore), (holder), G. M. Coats, A. B. Zorab, Z. M. Zorab, C. Caroll, Captain J. M. R. Sealy (Calcutta); Thompson (Jalpaiguri), C. Goodall, A. L. Clarke, F. Moris, D. S. Shallow, C. R. Rice, A. C. Von Ernsthausen (Calcutta); M. Naqi (Lahore), D. Pym, B. H. Peake, F. C. T. Halliday, J. M. Laing (Calcutta), L. S. Deane (Lahore); and Abdul Hakim, J. Meerza, Robert W. Gairdner, F. N. Warden, and Alex S. Drew (Calcutta).

Doubles.—J. B. Wood and G.M. Coates (Calcutta) E. M. Atkinson and L. S. Deane (Lahore); B. Severs and R. W. Williamson (Calcutta); A. B. and Z. M. Zorab (Calcutta); G. M. Owen and Hewson (Calcutta); A. H. Sieger and E. A. T. Bell (Calcutta), C. Garrold and C. Ismay (Calcutta); B. H. Peate and G. Evans (Calcutta); Fred Thomson and M. J. Bevuy (Jalpaiguri); C. Goodall and Colville (Calcutta); F Morris and Ball (Calcutta); D. S. Shallow and C. R. Rice (Calcutta); D. Pym and B. Sinclair (Calcutta); F. C. T. Halliday and J. M. Laing (Calcutta); J. C. Sewell and J. J. B. Goring (Calcutta); N. Hallward and Captain Minchin (Calcutta); S.R. Clarke and Major F. De B Goring (Calcutta); F. N. Warden (Calcutta); Kalberer (Bhagalpur); and Alex S. Drew and R. H. A. Gresson (Calcutta).

An amusing story is related by a Paris contemporary of the experiences of M. de Lagene who was sent on a Diplomatic Mission to China in 1844 under Louis Philippe. The Ambassador was staying at Macao, and one morning was brought to him a great roll of paper from 25 to 30 metres in length. What did it contain was the thought that was uppermost with the Mission. Was it a concession ? The Chinese interpreter soon set doubts at rest. It was, he explained, the "cart-de-visite" of the Celestial plenipotentiary. When they had unrolled the missive to the extent of 15 metres the floor of the hall being well covered, they stopped. In return for this exquisite politeness the French Ambassador was only able to return his modest visiting card.

FOOTBALL.

Lahore Trades Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 19.

In the Lahore Trades Football Tournament the Black Watch beat the 98th Battery, R. F. A. by 2 goals to nil.

The Lancashire Fusiliers beat the North-Western Railway by 3 goals to nil.

The West Yorkshires beat the Punjab Volunteer Rifles by 1 goal to nil.

The Seaforth Highlanders beat the 2nd North Staffords by 2 goals to nil.

The Madras Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

For the Madras Gymkhana Association Football Tournament, commencing on the 22nd instant, besides the Gymkhana the following regiments have entered :—Dorsets, Leicesters, Border Regt., and Sherwood Foresters.

BOXING.

Inter-Regimental Contest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

In the inter-regimental boxing contest here last night, Lance-Corporal Sheppard (West Kents) knocked out Lance-Corporal Gillespie (the Gordons) in four rounds in the middle-weight contest which was the principal event.

MADRAS HUNT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

The Madras Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held yesterday. Capt. Carter on Malabar won the Pony Cup; Mr. Vernon on Grey Friar being second. Mrs. Porteous on My Lady won the Ladies' Cup; Miss Romilly on Marion being second. Mr. Vernon on Haymaker won the Horse Cup, Mr. Horne on Chicane being second.

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Annual Dance.

One of the most popular functions of the Season came off last night in the Bombay Town Hall when the annual Dance was held by the members of the Bombay City Police Club. The Town Hall was decorated for the occasion and the floor was carpeted with exquisite smartness. The stage and platform in front of the big organ were removed and taken to the northern end of the Hall, this device giving special facility and more accommodation to the dancers. The popularity and the well-known good arrangements of the dance had drawn a very large number of ladies and gentlemen to the function, which turned out to be very successful. The following committee was responsible for the most satisfactory and successful carrying out of the programme :—Superintendent Stanford (President), Superintendent Williamson, Inspector Morris (Secretary), Inspectors Hassam, Henry, Boddley, Jones, Patterson and Sub-Inspectors Ryan, Copping, and Power.

The members of the Bombay City Police Club had left nothing undone to look to the comfort of their guests and the dancers, and the energetic Secretary Mr. Morris took a personal interest in supervising every detail. The very choicest refreshments were served out by Mongini Brothers, who also served out a very nice supper towards midnight. Dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

This is the title of a novel amusement which has been added to the attractions at the Excelsior Cinematograph Entertainments. Novel it may not be at Home where "shooting the chute" has become the rage of every seaside holiday resort, but it is novel in India and the Excelsior Company have the credit of bringing the first chute to the country. Ere long no doubt it will have been "shot" by thousands and will become as popular in Bombay as was the chute at the Franco-British Exhibition in London. That was probably the most famous of the species. The Bombay chute which has been erected on the maidan is of polished teak and has a curved track at various gradients commencing at a height of 35 feet above the ground level. To this the ascent may be made by stairs or an electrical lift. The sport more closely resembles tobogganning than anything, but has this superior advantage that it can be enjoyed in a hot or any other climate.

DEATH OF AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ibrahim Ahmadi, Executive Engineer of Thana, and a nephew of the late Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabji, which took place on Wednesday at his residence at Chowpatty. Born in 1860, he died at the age of 48. He was a man well known and respected, and even loved by those who came in contact with him.

One of the earliest to take advantage of the Poona Civil Engineering College, Mr. Ahmadi had a brilliant University career and won the James Berkeley gold prize and medal, securing the highest number of marks. In 1887, he went to England for further prosecuting his studies, and was the first Indian to become an F. R. I. B. A., and was among the very few engineers in India to enjoy that honour. An architect of simple and refined taste, the beautifully-domed Anjuman-i-Islam School buildings in Hornby Road, and their adjunct the Sobhani Hostel, and the Islam Gymkhana are indebted to him for their elegance and architectural excellence. For some time posted in Bijapur as Executive Engineer Mr. Ahmadi took full advantage of the opportunities which that magnificent historical city presented to him ; and he delighted in the study of the architectural antiquities and monographs, made a splendid collection of photographs, and entered heartily upon a study of the original historical records of the Adil Shahi kings. The Mussulmans of Bijapur owe to him the foundation of the Anjuman-i-Islam of that city. His duties next took him to Poona, where he was employed for some time on special duty at Ganeshkhind. His professional merits and distinctions were by no means more noteworthy than the gifts of a genial disposition and obliging nature, with which Providence had blessed him. His company was always agreeable. Kind, courteous and liberal-hearted, he was noted for his independence of character and absolute straight-forwardness. Possessed of strong common sense, and a well-balanced judgment, he was a man of a liberal heart. His memory and example are doubtless worthy of being cherished and emulated by those who knew him.

At the Bombay Y. M. C. A. yesterday evening Messrs. Pathe Bros. gave an excellent entertainment with their Cinematograph and Pathephone or compressed air phonograph. The entertainment was in aid of the funds of the Institution.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

21ST FEBRUARY, 1909.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Smart in F.
Hymns.—273, 255, 520.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Tours in F.
Hymns.—192 (Tune 428), 210, 27.
Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—267, 315, 263.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—255, 274, 176.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—211, 273, 537.

WEEK DAYS.

8 30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Matins Litany and Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, and St. Helena—Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—210, 322, 551.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
Hymns.—9, 173.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—210, 253, 520, 82.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Chorsal).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. S. Crichton.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—96.
Hymns.—373, 606, 438.
Preacher—Rev. W. Borland, Dunbur, Scotland.
General Assembly's Deputy.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. A. Robertson.
Special Collection for Foreign Missions.
Hymns.—429, 193, 438.
Psalm.—100.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,

Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m. —Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany
8-45 a. m.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion with address.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th February 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	18	5	13 p.m.	5	21
Teheran ...	19	13	5	1	33
Suez	19	2	5 p.m.	nil	51

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s "Salsette," Feb. 19

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 5th February, brought the following passengers.

FROM LONDON.

Cornelius, Miss
Davis, Mrs
DeCarteret, Miss M
DaCosta, Mr C M and child
Gohill, Mr G
Hirst, Miss G
Hunt, Mr F W
Johnson, Mr W J
Lowson, Capt C S
Mitchell, Mr J H
Robinson, Mrs J
Seary, Miss E
Screen, Mr G
Slater, Miss E
Williams, Mr and Mrs
Weir, Mr J M

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Duckworth, Mr, Mrs, 2 children and infs
DeAmaral, Lieut F
Souza, Capt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Crabtree, Rev and Mrs
Clifton, Mr and Mrs J Talbot
Frost, Mr H
Fulbrook, Mr L A
Hamilton, Mr R
Hunt, Dr E H
Henderson, Mr G S
Jarratt, Major
Jenkins, Mr, Mrs and child
Jones, Capt Owen
Kindaman, Mr M
Kenyon Slaney, Miss G
Klimjung, Mrs W
Marsack, Comdr
MacHutchin, Mr C
Macphail, Miss A M
Murray, Capt J H
MacKerrow, Miss
McLay, Mr R M
Marks, Miss
Norton, Mr and Mrs H
Nickett, Major
Robertson, Major G H
Roach, Major A T
Rutherford, Mr
Robson, Mr H T
Stewart, Mr D
Taylor, Mr D J
Treasure, Mr E H
Williams, Mr G B
West, Mr E S
Yorke-Smith, Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.

Dobbs, Mr W E
Cassells, Mr W S
Maude, Mr W
Naish, Mr F H
Ross, Prof R

FROM PORT SAID.

Bell, Lt E J
Blair-Turpin, Mr and Mrs
Thayer, Mr and Mrs J A
FROM ADEN.
Gaikwad, Mr S S

Per s.s. "Koerber," Feb. 19

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Daly, Lieut S E
Flor, Mr and Mrs
Holzafel, Mr A C
Newland, Miss
Phelps, Mrs H
Reiser, Mr
Segre, Mr
Mahomed Alli, Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Feb. 20.

The following passengers are booked to proceed today by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander Lewellin, connecting with s.s. Morea for London :—

Atkinson C B
Armstrong, Mr W D
Bennett, Mr E E S
Bateson, Mr H
Bruce, Capt S M
Backford, Major A L
Carter, Mr H D
Cosnew, Mr C M
Coulson, Miss F L
Davis, Maj and Mrs
Downer, Mr and Mrs
Drimmie, Mr T
Dillon, Mr F
De Souza Mrs David
De Souza, Mrs Joseph
Edwards, Mr H J
Elliott, Capt C
Feberge, Mr N
Ford Mellows, Capt F
Fraser, Mr H R
Gordon, Mrs and child
Garden, Major A R
Gillmore, Mrs Maud infant
Gregory, Rev S H
Graham, Mr and M

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AND

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1909.

THE PROBLEM OF THE DOMICILED COMMUNITIES.

IN his address to the Educational Conference at Simla, a little more than three years ago, Lord Curzon said: "In our zeal for Indian education, we have not forgotten the cause of European and Eurasian education in this country. We have revised the Code, given handsome grants-in-aid and scholarships and are starting a Training College for teachers." Even with these recent enhancements the sum total expended upon the scholastic needs of the domiciled communities is infinitesimal when contrasted with the huge vote for Indian education, and the greater facilities given to Orientals to acquire the intellectual equipment demanded by the present high standards in public and private employment. And with an ironic disregard of the situation which would be amusing if its results were not cruel, the Government, while professing an interest in the future of their domiciled subjects, are rapidly scaling up the channels of occupation which a more sympathetic policy had opened to them. Until the close of the last century it was possible for the country-born European or his half-relation, the Eurasian, to obtain appointments in a half a dozen of the great Public Departments by passing the requisite tests, and the eager competition for these posts as evidenced by many of the old reports of the schools, prove how greatly this concession was appreciated. But official prejudices against youths educated in India have succeeded in closing most of these avenues in favour of selections or public competitions at Home, and the withdrawal of the remainder is probably only a matter of time. The recent publication of the letters of the ex-Viceroy and the Nawab Syed Hossain Bilgrami, the Musalman Member of the Secretary of State's Council, have directed fresh attention to a problem that has periodically received some measure of consideration, but still awaits solution. This correspondence was addressed to Dr. Graham, a benevolent Scottish Missionary, who, eight years ago, started an institution in the vicinity of Darjeeling for the education and training of poor European and Eurasian children from Calcutta and other parts of India. The school has prospered exceedingly, as it now contains some three hundred inmates, a proof that it is fulfilling a useful mission among the indigent sections of the communities. The occasion which evoked these interesting letters was a public meeting at Edinburgh in connection with the school, the proceedings of which have just been published in its magazine. Lord Curzon, apart from his other educational activities, while he was Viceroy, is specially qualified to give an opinion upon this question as a few years ago he discussed it with the Calcutta Anglo-Indian Association, when he made a characteristic speech to which we will presently refer. In his letter to Dr. Graham he pronounces the problem of the future of these communities to be "one of the gravest questions that confront the philanthropist or the statesman," an indication that he is fully alive to the importance of a subject which engaged his attentions while he was in the East. As an ex-Director of Public Instruction in the Nizam's Dominions, where there is a small domiciled community which has arisen as a result of the employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Service of the State, the Nawab Syed Hoosain Bilgrami has had opportunities of observing the requirements, educational and otherwise, of both classes. He touches upon the broader aspects of the situation, and expresses a conviction with which many who have studied the question will be in agreement that "the attitude of Europeans in India towards the domiciled community is not what it might be, that without being intentionally unkind it is cruel in its aloofness, and they do not get the recognition and sympathy to which they are entitled." The Nawab then suggests that they should abandon their present isolation and share in all legitimate movements for the general welfare, as their interests are closely associated with the developments now proceeding and are likely to be overlooked unless means are devised for their protection.

Recent statistics show there are now some 70,000 children of both communities, two-thirds of whom have attained ages suitable for some sort of educational training. But it has been computed that out of the total number not more than ten or twelve thousand are receiving instruction, the indigent circumstances of the parents in the majority of instances preventing them from providing the requisite funds. Every large Indian city contains a contingent belonging to those submerged communities, but Calcutta is their principal domicile, as recent investigations have shown that its slums hold thousands whose moral and educational surroundings have much to be desired, although missionaries and philanthropists are striving to better their condition. The want of funds, however, is the chief drawback, for while other communities give liberal donations for the charitable or educational needs of their poverty-stricken co-religioniets, the domiciled classes have to depend upon much more limited resources, supplemented by the small assistance derived from official grants-in-aid. It is, as Syed Hoosain Bilgrami observes, easy enough to find fault with them, and to attribute their condition to the want of enterprise, and the absence of cohesion which has led other classes to combine for the protection of their interests; but while every educational advantage has been offered to Indians, our domiciled subjects have received but scant consideration until the recent and not very successful attempt of the Government of India to provide for their more efficient training and instruction. There are, writes the sympathetic Nawab, "many excellent schools in which their children might and do obtain an education fitting them for various walks in life, but the number of those who are able to avail themselves of those advantages is small, while the number of children who, owing to the poverty of their parents, get no education at all, or none worth the name, is appalling."

The problem of the future of the domiciled classes commenced to attract attention years ago when John William Ricketts, the founder of the Calcutta Doveton College, went to England to place their situation before a Parliamentary Committee which was then sitting and to urge the adoption of measures for their amelioration. Their population has quadrupled since his day, and each Viceroy since the time of Lord Canning has sympathised with their aspirations, receiving addresses voicing the latter, but has hesitated to apply State intervention to the solution of a question which cannot be decided without it. The last occasion upon which the subject was seriously discussed was when Lord Curzon received a lengthy address from the Calcutta Anglo-Indian Association, outlining the circumstances of both communities and claiming official recognition of their requirements. Our ex-Viceroy's answer, which occupies a dozen pages in the edition of his collected speeches, was not encouraging as it was practically a sermon upon the efficacy of self-help, supplemented by some promises which were fulfilled when the new Educational scheme was framed five years later. But as it has been frequently pointed out, the amendments in the European educational Code merely touched the fringes of a problem demanding much more comprehensive and sympathetic treatment, for it is not creditable to our rule that thousands of our fellow-countrymen should be growing up without being allotted their rightful share in the munificent schemes for social advancement with which we are endowing the rest of India, and now that the question has been re-opened by the publication of this interesting correspondence, the Association representing domiciled interests in the three Presidencies should again approach the Government, with a view to enlisting its assistance as a corollary to the concessions made to our Oriental subjects.

LIQUOR IN THE PRESIDENCY. THE year 1907-8 was notable in the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency, as it witnessed not only a reorganization but the inauguration of extensive changes following on the report of the Excise Committee and the orders thereon issued by the Government of India. As a result the Department has now seven full-time Assistant Collectors, besides the Assistant Collectors of Salt who perform Excise functions on the coast, one hundred and fifty-seven Inspectors and one hundred and thirty-six Sub-Inspectors besides a very large general staff. How clean was the sweep when the new system was introduced is shown by one paragraph in the report on the year's working. "With regard to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors," it is said, "the aim has been rather to improve the status than increase the numbers and while a large number of the old hands on Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 were discharged as unfit for retention, even at the bottom of the new service, over 44 entirely new men were brought in to fill new places, mostly on high pay in the Inspectors' grade." The results of the new system, however, are not yet apparant and Mr. Logan does not expect them to be so for a year or two. The year's working in country liquor showed a very considerable advance in revenue, due chiefly to enhancements of duty in several districts, so that the total receipts from still-head duty in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 97,74,630 as compared with Rs. 88,54,329 in the previous year, and it is noted that the increase occurred in every district except Kanara (above ghats) where for some unexplained reason there was a decrease. The increase, it may be noted, was despite the fact that there was a slight reduction in the number of liquor shops, and the year ended with the closing of fifty-nine more shops. Marriages have played an important part in the year's revenue. In commenting on the increase in realizations and consumption it is pointed out that the Gujarat districts, both North and South (except Surat), shew a rise in gross receipts as well as in consumption. This is attributed in Ahmedabad to numerous weddings consequent on the approach of a Sinhvast year, and to the growth of the mill population; and in the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Broach to the former cause alone. In Surat the decrease in consumption was due to the rise in still-head duty. The drinking classes could not afford (it is said) to spend more money on liquor owing to bad agricultural prospects. Thana shows a rise both in receipts and consumption owing to the plethora of marriages. The most noticeable increases there were in Salsette and Kalyan, In Kolaba the rise in sales was accompanied by a marked increase in revenue, due to the enhancement in the duty combined with a flourishing agricultural and marriage season. There was a fall in sales in the Alibag Taluka due, as in the previous year, to the temperance movement. Bombay shows a marked increase, both in receipts and consumption, due to the high wages earned by the working classes as well as to the marriages. Many marriages and general prosperity were the explanation from most districts where there is an increase.

As regards toddy, the revenue from which is chiefly from tree-tax and sale licences, the receipts were Rs. 10,99,822, an increase of only about sixty thousand rupees, the fluctuation in various parts of the Presidency being considerable. The import of the foreign liquor is divided under two heads, namely fermented liquors, which showed a decrease of one hundred and seventy-four thousand gallons, and "spirits, potable," which showed an increase both as regards imports and sales. Mr. Logan has something to say about the future. "It will doubtless be some time before discussion ceases and new principles of administration are immutably established; for not only are many large questions still unsettled, but there is a probability that some considered to have been settled will have to be re-opened. And to internal criticism must be added the increasing prospect of external attack. The accession of revenue which took place in the year under report has brought the total Abkari receipts up to nearly one million pounds in sterling at current exchange, a sum which would be thought small on an equal population in England or perhaps any other prosperous country of Europe, but appears large in this Presidency by comparison with the figures of a generation ago. "As there is a popular belief that the gradual perfection of the Abkari administration has encouraged drinking in much the same proportion as it has increased the revenue, and that in earlier times that vice was little prevalent in the Presidency, I take this opportunity," he says, "to go back to the year 1867-1868 when serious efforts to introduce a proper system of control may be said to have commenced, and an Abkari Act to supersede the obsolete regulation of 1827 was drafted." An investigation was made by Mr. C. W. Bell and from this the Commissioner feels justified in stating that it may be assumed that the degree to which drinking was prevalent forty years ago has been inadequately represented and that the five-fold increase of revenue which has since taken place has certainly not been accompanied by any proportionate increase of consumption. The cause of the increase of revenue has been a more perfect system of supervision for there is a tendency on the part of the Department to check rather than to increase the consumption.

OLD AGE PENSIONS. SOME anomalies in the Old Age Pensions Act were described in Manchester the other day by a member of the local Pensions Committee. It was pointed out as a curious fact that residence even in the Isle of Man for about four months in the year during the busy season disqualified a person from receiving an old-age pension, because in the eyes of the law it was residence out of the United Kingdom. Then there is an anomaly which disqualifies a person by adding to his or her income so much profit from each child living in the house and earning anything. The injustice of the Poor Law relief disqualification is obvious to everyone. One case recently came to notice in which an old woman of eighty-one, almost blind, was debarred because she had received half-a-crown relief a week. And to members of friendly societies there is the injustice done to the thrifty who have denied themselves for thirty or forty years to provide for superannuation through trade and other societies. If by this means their income exceed the amount set down in the Act they are debarred; whilst the thriftless, who have made no provision, get the full advantage. In many instances the income of the thrifty person is certain to exceed the low figure laid down, especially when they considered that additions are made from sums paid by lodgers. Of course the Act has scarcely yet got into operation, but amendments will be required before it works satisfactorily or justly.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir arrived in Benares on Thursday.

IT is notified that Nasik is now free from cholera.

THE death at sea is reported from Tuticorin of Captain Dewing, commander of the "Gwalior."

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners are considering the proposals for the erection of a new floating bridge over the Hooghly at Howrah.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the raising by the Calcutta Port Commissioners of a loan of a quarter million sterling in London in bills having six months' currency.

IT is stated that the Indian Councils Bill, introduced in the House of Lords, is a bigger measure than that contained in the recently published blue-book.

THE Committee on Municipal Taxation, presided over by Mr. J. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., is at present taking evidence in Lucknow, and will remain there until the 22nd instant.

MR. NEWLANDS, the traffic expert in telegraphy, will leave India for Ceylon on the 1st of April, his services having been solicited by the Government of that Colony. He will return six weeks later and will probably not start for England until August.

IT is notified for the information of the public that there is no prospect of employment for Indians in Egypt, and that in the event of their becoming destitute after arrival in that country, there is no likelihood of their being afforded relief.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE FREE TRADE UNIONISTS.

The Budget.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

ALTHOUGH the action of the Confederates has distinctly created sympathy amongst members of their own party for the Unionist Free Trade M.P.'s the movement to ostracise them has shown no signs of wavering. Indeed the hostility of the more militant Tariff Reformers is increasing and in one instance this week taken a decided shape. I allude to the situation in East Hertfordshire, where the Executive Committee of the Conservative Association have by a majority—not a large one—formally withdrawn their support from the sitting member Mr. Abel Smith. He has consequently resigned his connection with the Association which in consequence of the vote of the other night, has also lost the services of its Chairman, Sir G. Fandel-Phillips. I am not sure whether Sir George is or is not a Tariff Reformer but he wishes to dissociate himself from the policy of exclusion, though if Tariff Reform is to be the principal plank of the Unionist programme at the next General Election there is a good deal to be said for the purging operations now in progress. In Marylebone Sir Samuel Scott, who sits for the Western Division, is a Tariff Reformer *sans reproche* but he is, at the risk of incurring unpopularity, sticking closely to his colleague Lord Robert Cecil, against whom opposition has been carried to the extent of breaking up a meeting he addressed in his own constituency. Another of the dissentients, Colonel Williams (West Dorset) declares that while he will never agree to any fiscal change that will compel the poor to pay more for their daily bread, he will retire rather than have a three-cornered fight to the possible advantage of the Liberals. Meanwhile, as I have intimated, the Confederates are being discredited right and left. Indeed one journal favourable to Tariff Reform boldly announces:—"The Confederate movement is dead." Their work according to the same authority has probably done more harm than good. "We have," the paper alluded to goes on to say, "the highest authority for saying that at no time had the Confederates the cooperation of any one of the prominent Tariff Reformers, all of whom did their best to discourage the methods which were being adopted." Free Traders are saying, and not entirely without some reason, that this disavowal might have come sooner. But that is by the way. Various estimates are given of the number of the Confederates. Fifty at least say some. The *Evening Standard* tells us that a hundred would probably be nearer the mark. All are young or in early middle age and many are of good family. It is believed that Earl Winterton, M.P., so beloved of the Labour Members, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Hon. Bernard Wise, K.C., (from Australia) Mr. Alen H. Bourgoyne who stood against Mr. Bellair's and Mr. Bowles at King's Lynn, Mr. Page Croft and Mr. Maxse of the *National Review* are among the more prominent. Generally it seems that the meetings of the conspirators has been held in "a Jermyn Street hotel" behind locked doors. The idea of the conspiracy was borrowed like so many unpleasant things from across the Atlantic. The prototype is the famous "Know Nothing" band of St. Louis. The Confederates had become decidedly embarrassing, but not so embarrassing as a flirtation with the Home Rule party might prove to be. Mr. Hewins, the brains of the Tariff Reform party, went to Dublin a few days ago to show to the people of Ireland how they might be expected to benefit under the new fiscal system advocated. One of the speakers after Mr. Hewins's lecture was a Nationalist M. P., and he threw out the suggestion abovementioned. Mr. Hewins promptly waived it aside. Tariff Reform, he hastened to say, did not wish to enter into any compromising engagements of the kind. But nevertheless some Tariff Reformers openly advocate a policy which implies the desirability of a deal not only with the Nationalists but with the Labour party. Politics make one acquainted with strange bedfellows.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Lloyd-George's apologia at the hall of the Law Society a fortnight ago, for his indiscreet remarks about hen roosts and other unconsidered trifles, has been accepted in the spirit in which it was offered. But an indiscretion of this kind sticks to a public man a long time. Witness the late Lord Salisbury's slip about Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. For the time being the public are more anxious to know what the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to do to meet the deficit than what precise cry the Government will adopt when they go to the country. The *Westminster Gazette* is shocked at the chorus of comment on the differences in the Cabinet with regard to naval expenditure. "Whatever may be the ultimate decision of the Government, nothing could be more damaging than that it should appear to be arrived at as the result of pressure from without or from within, and nothing could be more mischievous, in the meanwhile, than that this controversy should proceed, as it inevitably will, with special reference to one Power or two Powers with whom we are happily in friendly relations." But who let out the secret that the Cabinet are divided on this question? The furore caused by Major du Maurier's play at Wyndham's "An Englishman's Home" is quite wonderful and it is being utilised by the War Office quite properly for all it is worth.

CONCERNING PRO-CONSULSHIPS.

Our overseas kith and kin are never tired of reminding us that we are dreadfully ignorant regarding Colonial personalities and Colonial politics. I am afraid that we cannot altogether deny the soft impeachment, but people who live in glass houses should not indulge in the dangerous luxury of throwing stones. Appalling as may be the ignorance of the average stay-at-home Englishman as to the Colonies and Colonials, it is I fear not more appalling than that of the typical Colonist respecting the mother-country. An illustration has just come from Canada. Recent arrivals in that Dominion—no longer, owing to New Zealand pretensions, *the* Dominion or the only Dominion—include the Earl of Morley, Captain of Yeomanry Cavalry, who must have blushed when the day after landing he found himself described as the Secretary of State for India and credited with a really wonderful mission. The supposed Secretary of State for India, the readers of the Canadian Press were gravely informed, had crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of endeavouring to induce Earl Grey to consent to accept the Viceroyalty of India when the Earl of Minto retires from that exalted position. That a young and as yet wholly undistinguished Earl should be confused with a no longer young but eminently distinguished Viscount is rather remarkable. It is, however, nothing as compared with the notion that Lord Morley of Blackburn would in any conceivable circumstances, and especially at a time when I suppose he hardly dare absent himself from his post for a week-end visit, traverse the ocean on such an errand. The idea betokens a want of intelligence that I should have thought impossible even in an editorial office in the backwoods. It really almost looks as if they have not up to the present heard anything in Canada about the great task on which *the* Lord Morley has entered. However that may be, Lord Grey is evidently in their eyes a most important personage. Here in England we are not concerning ourselves so much about the future of the present Governor-General of Canada as about the succession to that and some other Pro-Consulships. In certain quarters it is still assumed that Mr. Sinclair, the Scottish Secretary, could only have been created a peer of the realm for the sake of making him more suited to be Governor-General of Canada—they like a Lord in the Colonies—and perhaps this may prove to be the explanation of an incident that has caused and is causing surprise on the northern side of the Tweed. I think I indicated last week that the position may be complicated by the superior claims of Lord Dudley if he chooses to assert them and wishes to quit Melbourne for Ottawa. If he should make the change, Canada might prove to be as with Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Minto, a stepping-stone to the Indian Viceroyalty. Another satrapy of the higher class, namely the South African High Commissionership, may possibly become vacant first. Who will be the successor of Lord Selborne? Should this piece of patronage fall to the existing Government I should not be greatly astonished if the post were offered to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Francis Hopwood. He is not only *persona grata* with the Liberals but a great favourite at Court. The Colonial Office has one advantage, if it be an advantage, over the India Office. We have never heard and probably never shall hear of an India Office "clerk" being appointed to an Indian Governorship. But two not unimportant Colonial governorships are now held by Colonial Office "clerks"—I allude of course to Sir John Anderson (Straits Settlements) and Sir Sydney Olivier (Jamaica). Moreover, though this may not be bad for India, some of the highest appointments in the India Office are usually reserved for officials with Indian experience. At present, however, three out of the six departmental secretaryships are held by men of the Home service.

SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE.

Sir Owen Burne's death, of which you have heard by telegram, is deeply lamented by an exceptionally wide circle and by nobody more than by the writer. I first made his acquaintance many years ago and in various ways was brought into close contact with him. I thus had exceptional opportunities of seeing what an essentially good and genuine man he was. He was never tired of helping others—one more unselfish never existed—and he was always the same. Though all his life an official—and a considerable official—he had a great dislike for red tape, an aversion he never took pains to conceal. The last time we met was just before he was stricken with his fatal illness six months ago. The occasion was the trial trip of the P. and O. steamer Salsette. We all noticed that he looked ill and moreover he was troubled in mind by the sickness of a near relative, but throughout the cruise he displayed his accustomed cheerfulness and, as one of our hosts, devoted himself to contributing to the comfort and happiness of the guests. The extended obituary notice which appears in yesterday's issue of the *Times* from, I believe, the pen of his greatest friend—a veteran whose name is well-known in Western India—mentions a characteristic incident which is new to me and had not previously appeared in print It will be remembered by older readers of the *Bombay Gazette* that he was during the earlier part of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty Private Secretary to that nobleman. When Lord Lytton was appointed Burne was filling the important position of Secretary to the Political Department of the India Office. Affairs in Afghanistan were then becoming serious. "So intimate was his knowledge of this question"—I quote from the writer in the *Times*—"that when Lord Lytton went out to India as Viceroy in the spring of 1876, charged to adopt a more vigorous policy than his predecessor, his request for the loan of Burne's services as Private Secretary was granted, Lord Salisbury stipulating, however, that he should return to Whitehall within two years. The Afghan business was not settled in that period, as had been hoped, and having to direct and control a great war, a great famine, and a great assemblage to proclaim the Queen Empress of India, Lord Lytton had need of all the help and counsel his experienced Private Secretary could give. In reporting to the Queen on the Delhi Assemblage, the Viceroy said that to the indefatigable exertions of Burne and of the Military Secretary its complete success was mainly due, and when the former returned to his important post in Whitehall early in 1878, Lord Lytton wrote:—"You have done for me, and been to me, all that one man could have done or been." The Viceroy's gratitude did not end here. He desired to recoup to his Private Secretary from his own private resources the considerable financial loss that Burne's acceptance of the position involved. Burne, however, while appreciating Lord Lytton's generous wish, declined "to have his self-sacrifice in the public interest made up by the private bounty of his chief." The article in the *Times* concludes as follows:—"Sir Owen Burne inspired the respect and regard of all brought into contact with him, and almost invariably when the contact was close and frequent this feeling deepened into affection. His happy family life was marked by simplicity and godliness. A devout believer in the Christian verities, but free from cant or affectation, he was a generous helper of good causes, all his life systematically setting aside a tithe of his income for religious and philanthropic purposes, while in private charity his bounty was limited only by his means. He remained through life an adherent of the Irvingite Church in which he had been reared. As his official chiefs all recognized, his gifts fitted him in a peculiar degree for the task of carrying out difficult and delicate negotiations. Never seen to better advantage than when meeting objections raised in discussion and overcoming practical difficulties, he was often able to carry his point to victory by a sweet reasonableness and the force of quiet persuasion. Though he drafted innumerable minutes, and wrote many articles and some books, he had no marked literary gift. But alike in speech and pen the directness and brevity of the true soldier were his. By the diligent exercise of solid qualities, the inflexible application of high principles, and the force of a steadfast forbearance, he passed by many more brilliant men in the race of life, and the lines fell to him in pleasant places. But he was so unpretentious, so human and gentle, so genial in manner and kind in heart, that no rival could envy his success and no man be his enemy." All this is literally true.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE RECENT ROYAL VISIT.

No Naval Agreement.

MATTER FOR INDIVIDUAL EXPEDIENCY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to a question as to the possibility of an Anglo-German Naval Agreement, Mr. Asquith said: "So far as we are aware, the German Government adheres to the view expressed to us that their programme is fixed to suit their own needs, and can in no way be influenced by anything we do. They are also of opinion that it is natural for us to do what we think necessary to protect our own interests.

"No Agreement was therefore concluded in Berlin. I trust that His Majesty's visit has made it clear that naval expenditure is not to be regarded as implying friction between the two countries."

INDIAN SEDITION IN ENGLAND.

Subject of Attentive Consideration.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Rees asked whether it was proposed to take any steps to stay the publication in England of journals inciting British Indians to rebellion and assassination.

Mr. Buchanan replied that the Government was well aware of the circumstances to which Mr. Rees referred, and was giving the subject attentive consideration.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S COMMAND.

Question in the Commons.

NON-COMMITTAL REPLY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna, replying to Mr. Bellairs, said that Lord Charles Beresford's appointment was during His Majesty's pleasure as usual. Though he did not know what private correspondence had passed, so far as he was aware it was not true that Lord Tweedmouth held out a three-year term as an inducement to Lord Charles to accept.

THE TROUBLE IN SOMALILAND.

Mullah's Advances Refused.

GUARANTEE OF HONESTY WANTED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Colonel Seely, in reply to Mr. Gooch, said that the British Commissioner in Somaliland had replied to the Mullah, that apart from the impossibility of the conditions offered, proposals for a settlement could not be entertained without some earnest of his bona-fides.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Lords' Vote the Address.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The House of Lords has voted the Address to His Majesty, in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

FISCAL DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Lively Scene.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

After a debate on Ireland in the House of Commons, there was a lively discussion on a fiscal amendment, moved by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, which was unexpectedly given precedence over the Irish amendment. The debate was adjourned.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

Further Arrests.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A Suffragette demonstration took place outside the House of Commons last evening. Mrs. Despard and seven others were arrested.

LONDON INVITES GERMAN BURGOMASTERS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The Corporation of London has invited visits from the Burgomasters of Berlin and Charlottenburg.

NEW SCOTTISH SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. Arthur Dewar, M.P., has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The death is announced of the race-horse owner Douglas Baird.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Serious Outlook.

WAR POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the most serious view is taken of the situation between Austria and Servia. Several war correspondents have started for the Balkans.

LATER.

Newspapers are full of rumours that a storm is brewing in the Balkans and of an Austrian ultimatum to Servia demanding immediate cessation of preparations for hostilities. It is stated that there is a strong movement in Russia in favour of Servia and other like reports are current.

The Bourses are affected.

THE OUTLOOK IN PERSIA.

Serious Situation.

SHAH'S BROTHER KIDNAPPED.

Ransom Demanded.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the situation is causing apprehension of disorders in Teheran. One Legation has issued a warning circular to its subjects.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Teheran telegraphs that the Shah's brother, Shua-es-Sulteneh, on landing at Resht from Europe, was kidnapped by revolutionaries, who demand a ransom of one thousand pounds sterling.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

Arrival at Aden.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Reuter wiring from Aden under to-day's date states that the yacht "Muriel," on which Mr Scovell, Commodore of the Bombay Yacht Club, is sailing to England, arrived there early this morning. During the first portion of the voyage good winds and fine weather were experienced and a fast passage was made. During the intermediate portion the weather was fine, but the "Muriel" was delayed by calms. Light to moderate winds were met with in the last part of the voyage and the weather was mostly fair. The "Muriel's" average speed was six knots.

THE "MAURETANIA."

New Record Established.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A telegram from New York states that the "Mauretania" has made a new record for the long course of four days seventeen hours and fifty minutes, bettering the "Lusitania's" record by one hour and forty-six minutes. The best day's run was 671 knots.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

Final Round.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

In the final round of the Waterloo Cup today, Dondraspis beat Such a Sell.

REPLACING JELLALABAD.

Building of a new City Commenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

According to the "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent, the story is current that the Amir intends to found a new city near Jellalabad. Of late years there has been great increase in population within the walls of Jellalabad, and an extension has been frequently considered. But the place is badly situated with the Kabul River on one side and the desert on the other. And there are difficulties connected with its expansion. It is now stated that Habibullah has selected a site between Dashat Hada and Jellalabad on high ground, and has laid the foundation stone of the first buildings there being collected, and each local household has been ordered to provide one man to carry on the work. Assistance in the shape of building material is to be given to all who voluntarily come forward to settle on the new site. It is added that the city is to be named Habibabad after its founder.

COUNCIL REFORM SCHEME.

The Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

It is now pretty certain that, in addition to increasing the numbers of the seats on the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils to the extent necessitated by the pending Reform Scheme the measure before the House of Lords empowers, but does not dictate, the raising of the number of members on the Madras and Bombay Executive Councils to four each, and the forming of Local Executive Councils in other Provinces. No change is understood to be now proposed in the qualifications requisite under the existing law for candidates for the post of Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

THE "Studio" has just completed its forty-fifth volume. For many years now the "Studio" has stood a long way ahead of kindred periodicals and the new volume is perhaps the best yet issued. Every illustration is a work of art and the letter press exquisitely pointed as well as being instructive.

THE FLOTILLAS AND THE SUBMARINES.

By Commander E. Hamilton Currey, R.N.

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FRIGATES, said Nelson, were the ships most lacking in his time, and the greatest of all seamen never ceased to lament the fact that his combinations were hampered, the utility of his fleet to a certain extent neutralised, by the want of the vessels upon which he depended principally for information; to detach a line-of-battleship for scouting purposes was obviously "to set a man to a boy's work," and in consequence his complaints were bitter against the authorities of his day.

Although "the principles of strategy are eternal," still the alteration in the weapons placed in the hand of the modern seaman has resulted in quite a different outlook upon naval war in its tactical aspect. There were certain well defined rules of combat in the old sailing days dictated by prudence and commonsense which were never really violated; thus a frigate never engaged a line-of-battleship because with one broadside the latter could destroy the former altogether; there were of course cases in which frigates have been known to disregard the rule, but this was under special circumstances, such as the partial disablement of the larger ship or some cause which gave to the smaller vessel an opening of which she was quick to take advantage, and what "the frigate captains," men like Sir Edward Sellers, afterwards Lord Exmouth, and "Nelson's Blackwood," did, are well known to students of naval history. These men have their lineal descendants to-day, but circumstances are so much altered that these latter may, in their small craft actually engage the battleship with a chance of securing her disablement, if not her destruction. It was said in the old French wars that "perhaps a recruit might chance to shoot Great General Bonapart—y." And a modern destroyer with a well-planted 18-inch Whitehead torpedo, say in the neighbourhood of the rudder of a battleship, might render the monster quite helpless, even if he did not sink her. Therefore the battle in its tactical aspect to-day is quite a different thing to what it was a hundred years ago; then big ship opposed itself to big ship, and small ship to small, the latter never formally attacking the former, unless, as has been said, some disablement allowed her to do so with a chance of success.

But it must be remembered that even still the torpedo is, and is likely to remain, a mere modification of the essential features of seapower; that is to say that that Navy is the strongest which disposes of most unities of the first-class; that strength resides in the number of ships destined on the day of combat to lie in the line of battle, and not in the light cavalry of the sea represented by the destroyer and the torpedo boat. These latter are the defensive weapons, whereas the former are the offensive, and it is to the nation which takes the offensive, and which does not admit that any other method of warfare is permissible, to which victory is the more likely to incline. To quote the greatest of all seamen-authors, Rear-Admiral Mahan, "strike straight at the heart; it is no good snapping at the heels." The evolution of the steam Navy with its infinitude of types has not been conducive to clear thinking on this subject, and at the present day the fleets are "mixum gatherum" of big and small ships; but order is being gradually evolved out of chaos in the British Navy, and homogeneity and standardisation to type has succeeded the chaotic collection of warships, of which even our principal fleets were composed a very few years ago.

We are concerned here, however, not with the larger unities of the fleet, but with the flotillas and the submarines; and it may be as well to mention that "the flotilla" is the generic term applied to collections of torpedo craft, scouts, torpedo gunboats, destroyers, and torpedo boats. Let us first differentiate these craft into their different classes. The scout is, as her name implies, designed for scouting duties, and is endowed for this purpose with the respectable speed of 25 knots. There are only four of these vessels at present in the Navy, and their tonnage ranges from 2,670 to 3,000 tons, they carry 10 12-pounder guns, eight pompoms, and have two submerged tubes for the discharge of the 18-inch Whitehead torpedo. Their horse power ranges from 16,000 to 17,000, with speed as stated above. These ships, with an average length and breadth of 360 feet by 40 feet, with their high forecastles and lower after-parts, are very like the modern destroyer to look at; their disadvantage is limited radius of action, and the fact that their speeds are already enormously surpassed by the more modern destroyers which can steam 36 knots—even the last of Thorneycroft's torpedo boats has done her 26—and none of the scouts date later than 1904!

Of the torpedo gunboat there is not much that need be said; they were built as torpedo catchers to hunt down and destroy the torpedo boat, before those small craft evoluted into destroyers, and now destroyers are emulating the tonnage of the torpedo gunboat. These latter are passing rapidly to the scrap-heap; there are five launched in 1893-94 and twelve of dates anterior. As however the type is dying out, no more concerning them need be set down here.

The torpedo boat destroyer is par excellence the weapon of the torpedo man at the present day (the submarine we shall come to presently for those who "occupy their business" in these craft think no small things of themselves and the devilish contrivances which they manipulate.) And it is the destroyer, undoubtedly, which will, when "the real thing" comes, decide what is the value of the Whitehead in maritime warfare. The experiments, the manœuvres, the ceaseless activities of modern fleets, are all based upon the attempt of the solution of the problem of gun and battleship versus destroyer and torpedo, and the importance of the latter is enormously enhanced by the fact that future battles are anticipated to take place in more or less confined waters, at all events, not very far from the coasts of the United Kingdom. If we possessed an army in England our naval activities would not be so circumscribed; as it is, the destroyer and her sisters, great and small, are collected so immediately in the neighbourhood of the United Kingdom that the White Ensign has disappeared entirely from the Pacific, and, for it has been substituted on the rivers in China, where it has flown for over fifty years, a flag resembling it somewhat at a distance, but which, on closer examination, reveals a double-headed eagle.

We have in the British Navy 84 "River Class" destroyers. These vessels have an average displacement of 550 tons, carry four 12-pounder guns, and two 18-inch tubes for discharging torpedoes; they have a speed of 25 knots. There are also twenty-two 30-knot destroyers, eleven 27-knot destroyers, and eighty older vessels of this class.

There are also altogether 110 torpedo boats ranging from 112 to 280 tons, with speeds varying from 22 to 26 knots.

A very large number of torpedo craft are utilised in the different flotillas. Thus with the Channel Fleet, and under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of this, our principal battle fleet, are twenty-four destroyers and two scouts in full commission; while at Portland in commission with nucleus crews are six more. In the Mediterranean are twelve destroyers in full commission, in China seven, in the Home Fleet twenty-four with three scouts in addition. At Portsmouth in the destroyer flotilla, are thirty-three torpedo craft with nucleus crews, at the Nore thirty-five, at Devonport twenty-five.

It is time to speak of the submarine, the favourite weapon of the French Navy in the present day. The French in 1884 specialised on torpedo boats, as an enthusiastic school of the younger officers of the Navy hailed the automobile torpedo as a device specially designed for the destruction of the battleship. In those now remote days England was the enemy, and the annihilation of battleship squadrons by the new device was looked upon as a certainty—more or less. The underlying idea was radically unsound from the strategical point of view, the torpedo boat being essentially a defensive weapon, and, when scores of these mosquito vessels had been built it was discovered that they were quite useless in bad weather.

A later school of naval officers in France, still obsessed with this idea of the destruction of their foes by craft of strictly limited radius of action, pinned their faith on the submarine, and enormous sums of money have been wasted in past years on his new fad, to the total abolition of battleship building. The result has been that France from holding, as she has always done in the past, the second place among the navies of the world, now merely holds a bad third to the United States of America, and will shortly be outstripped by Germany and Japan. The prototype of submarines was the French "Gymnote" of 30 tons, the latest manifestations are the Emeraude" and "Pluvoise" of 400 tons. We in England have passed from a tonnage of 120 to one of 315 tons, from a surface speed of 11 knots and a submerged speed of seven, to a surface speed of 13 and a submerged one of eight; the newest boats should have a surface speed of 16 and a submerged one of nine.

What is the function of the submarine in war time? Originally, when the "Gymnote" was built it was purely defensive, to lie in harbour or in the mouth of an estuary, to await attack and then deliver a blow at a too audacious enemy: these were early days, but now, like every other class of vessel, the submarine is increasing in size, has increased in positive buoyancy until she has become the "submersible." The modern up-to-date submersible, fitted with hydro-planes and horizontal rudders, sets these contrivances at an angle, goes gently ahead with her engines, and sinks slowly in a perfectly upright position, as far as the boat is concerned, that is to say, she sinks with the keel parallel to the plane of the surface, not "plunging" as was the case in the older boats. At any depth up to 17 feet below the surface those bottled up tightly inside her can still view the outer world by means of the periscope an ingenious arrangement of mirrors., the top mirror of all at the head of a long staff being the last part of the submarine to be submerged.

Offensive action in the case of the submarine may take the form of proceeding—on the surface—to the vicinity of a harbour of the enemy, and, on arrival, submerging herself, and, if necessary, sitting on the mud and awaiting events. Much diversion among the enemy's battleships could be obtained, so the captain of a submarine stated to the writer by sending sham periscopes weighted to float upright, to drift among them with the tide. The most acute of battleship captains is quite incapable of determining whether or no a submarine or a mere harmless lump of lead is attached to the submerged end of these fearsome objects. Of all specialisation the specialisation of the submarine is the greatest, and, except the men trained to their use, no one knows much concerning their capabilities, but as on the interior of a hatchway, we saw chalked up the cryptic legend "Guns is dead," it would appear that those who spend their time under the sea in these contrivances have a good conceit of themselves, and that they, at any rate, think that the money is not wasted which has given them the sporting chance of sinking a battleship.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Madras Delegate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 19.

Major J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., Director of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India, leaves Coonoor to-day for Bombay to attend the Medical Congress. He is the delegate of the Madras Presidency.

Major R Bryson, I.M.S., Medical Officer at Coonoor, officiates as Director of the Institute during Major Cornwall's absence.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

State Dinner and Ball at Hamid Palace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 19.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur gave a State dinner and ball at the Hamid Palace at Rampur on Wednessday, when 116 guests were present, including the Commissioner of Rohilhkand and the Officer Commanning the troops at Bareilly. During the day the guests, who journeyed by special train from Bareilly, were shown the sights of Rampur, and in the evening they gathered in the Fort Gardens, where the Nawab's State tent was pitched. The grounds and the tent were brilliantly illuminated. His Highness dined with his guests, and the dance afterwards was kept up until early morn. The guests left next day at noon, the Nawab's band playing and a salute being fired as the train steamed out of the station.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Asansol.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ASANSOL, FEBRUARY 19.

Sir Edward Baker arrived at Asansol this morning and leaves for Bankura to-night.

THE BATTLE OF GUJRAT.

Echoes of the Victory of Sixty Years Ago.

TO-MORROW it will be exactly sixty years since the famous battle of Gujrat was fought which immediately led to the surrender of the Sikh Army and the final conquest of the Punjab. The issue of no battle in British Indian history since Plassey and before the Mutiny had been awaited with so much anxiety by us as that of Gujrat fought on the 21st of February 1849. Only forty days before was fought but not won the battle of Chilianwala, in which our army failed to make any impression on the Sikhs who claimed it as a victory and fired a salute in its honour. We too fired a salute, but that was only to save our honour. It was everywhere looked upon as a virtual defeat. Lord Gough, the impetuous commander-in-chief, had made a serious blunder and had thrown away the lives of three thousand of our brave men for nothing on that field. The proud Sikh army took up a new position only three miles off from their former one and remained defiant. The struggle had resulted only in emboldening them. There was little doubt that our prestige had suffered considerably at a time when it had just revived from the disasters of the Afghan War of seven years ago. It was commonly spoken about that in the Sikhs we had at last met more than our match. When they first met our army two years previously in 1846 in the first Panjab War, they had shown their mettle well enough, and our victories then had been hard-won indeed. Lord Gough who had defeated them in that war ought to have known his Sikhs, but unfortunately he underrated them still, and light-heartedly and without proper arrangements he engaged them at Chilianwala where he received a most serious check. How seriously was this felt may be seen from the panic it caused both here and still more at home. As soon as the Ministry heard of it, it superseded Gough and sent out Sir Charles Napier to India to retrieve this blow to our prestige. Napier was not disposed to go out at his age, which was 66 though Gough was three years older still. But the great Duke of Wellington who was then in his 80th year declared his readiness to start for India in case Napier persisted in his refusal. "If you don't go, I must," was his laconic answer to Sir Charles's objection. There was nothing for that brilliant old soldier but to consent to come out again to India for a brief while, to leave it finally in wrath and gloom. But that is another story.

Critics in India too attacked Gough, though with greater reserve than those at home. The Governor-General of the day, the masterful Dalhousie was chafing under the thoughtlessness shown by the Commander-in-Chief and those about him. In the recent life of that statesman by Sir W. Lee-Warner his attitude is shown with great skill. What Dalhousie wanted and what everbody wanted, was a decisive victory at any cost over the defiant foe and that too very soon. Such a crowning victory which was rightly deemed most essential at that conjuncture, was achieved, very soon too, and by Lord Gough himself who thus retrieved his own hooour and his country's prestige on the field of Gujrat. Shere Singh, his opponent at Chelianwala and leader of the Sikh host, had taken up his position at that place in the valley of the Jhelum and the Chenab, and was intending to march forward to Lahore. His father, Chuttur Singh, had joined him and their total force was not less than 80,000 strong. To this, Gough could oppose only twenty-five thousand, and this number too was gathered together after General Whist had joined him from Multan after taking that fort. With this force he determined to attack the formidable Sikh Army and wait no longer. Nothing creates so bad an impression on an Asiatic army and renders it so bold, as the appearance of hesitation to attack on the part of an English army when brought to face to face with it. Gough had improved under the storm of recent criticism and determined to curb his Irish impetuousness and thus give no advantage to the enemy. He reserved himself till the artillery had had full play. For we were superior in that arm to the Sikhs, though the latter were well experienced in using the heavy guns they possessed. Whist was an excellent artillery officer and well competent to direct the heavy guns which he had brought with him from the storm of Multan. Artillery, indeed, decided the day which is well called "the battle of the guns."

The Sikhs were strong in cavalry and tried to outflank us, but were prevented from this design by our horsemen with great difficulty. Shere Singh, inferior as he was in guns, did not conceal the position of his batteries, as he had done at Chelianwala with such good result, but disclosed it by opening fire at long range before he could seriously hurt us. This fault proved disastrous to him. His guns were at length nearly silenced; and his cavalry having failed in their attempt to outflank us, Shere Singh was now attacked by the British infantry. The attack was at first concentrated on the Sikh left and after some difficulty which our men had in crossing a deep 'nullah' which was between the armies, it proved very successful. This attack on the enemy's left decided the struggle though the battle lasted for some time longer as our left column also crossed the 'nullah' and broke the right wing of the enemy. After this all was confusion, and through the Sikh cavalry made a desparate attempt to charge the flanks of our victorious infantry, our artillery and cavalry bore them down. The rout of the enemy was complete. Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde of Mutiny fame, who commanded the infantry on that day, describes in a brief but graphic letter the havoc done. Writing to Sir Henry Lawrence, the chief political officer with the army, on the very day of the battle which was not quite over then, he says: "We advanced in this order opening fire with our artillery on the enemy, causing them to fly before us in every direction. They stood firmly, but they could not stand the fire of our artillery. They were driven before both wings in the greatest confusion on both sides of Gujrat, leaving their camp standing, and all the property in it. They are dropping their guns and tumbrils along the road, getting rid of every encumbrance to hasten their flight. They were, as an army, one vast mass of fugitives, all crowded together in one heap—cavalry and infantry, regulars and irregulars. The loss of their entire camp; every tent taken of chief and soldier; all their ammunition which is now being blown up in every direction in their camp. I did not fire a musket, and I thank God, which I do with a most grateful heart, that our loss has been altogether insignificant. The army is in high spirits. It was like a beautiful field day—the whole day's work."

Gough rested with the main body of his army after the battle; but the flying enemy were pursued most actively for several days by a divison under General Gilbert, the best rider in India, consisting of cavalry, horse artillery, and light cavalry, and the entire wreck of the Sikh army had nothing left for it but to surrender with its guns, ammunition and its English prisoners, treacherously taken at the commencement of the war. Lord Dalhousie reported this surrender to the Queen Victoria in one of his letters, only recently published, and we may quote this pathetic little touch from it: "The remains of the Sikh army, 16,000 strong, were marched into camp by a thousand at a time and laid down their arms as they passed between the lines of the British troops. Your Majesty may well imagine the pride with which British officers looked on such a scene, and witnessed this absolute subjection and humiliation of so powerful an enemy. How deeply the humiliation was felt by the Sikhs themselves may be judged by the report, which the officers who were present have made, that many of them, and especially the grim old Khalsas of Ranjit's time, exclaimed as they threw their arms down upon the heap: "This day Ranjit Singh has died!" The Afghans who had joined the Sikhs against us in spite of their Amir Dost Mahomed's former friendliness towards us, were pursued by Gilbert to the Khyber and sent back flying to their homes beyond.

Rarely has a single battle been so decisive as that of Gujrat. It might be said with little exaggeration that on the morning of that twenty-first of February sixty years ago our supremacy in this country was in great danger, and hung on the issue of the day. Another Chilianwala on that day would have proved to the natives that our supremacy was gone, that with the flower of our army under the commander-in-chief himself we were no match for the Sikh army which would as a matter of fact have overrun not only the Punjab, but come down upon Delhi and seized it. In that case we would have had to fight for our very existence, and to undertake nine years earlier the terrible task forced upon us by the Mutiny. From all this the victory of Gujrat delivered us. The battle also decided the fate of the Punjab which was forthwith annexed to our empire in India and in an incredibly short time was pacified and brought into line with our older provinces. The Sikhs under skilful management, especially of the Lawrence brothers, transferred their loyalty from their effete Khalsa to the Company's Government, and when the time came shortly afterwards they proved their loyalty to us by helping to destroy the mutinous Bengal Army which had assisted in their previous defeats at Sobraon and Gujrat.

With this battle Gough's active military career ended. On the arrival of Napier in May he sailed for England at the age of seventy and lived to enjoy his honours which now came thick on him, for twenty years more, not dying till he was ninety in 1869. He was a Baron already for his Sikh battles in the first Punjab War of 1845-46. For Gujrat he was raised to a Viscountcy. Though England twice engaged in wars afterwards, Gough's services were not requisitioned either in the Crimea or during the Mutiny, chiefly on account of his great age. As a general he was very brave and impetuous, but somewhat wanting in the higher tactical qualities and in judgment. Recently he has found an elaborate biographer in Mr. Rait, who is also on occasions his champion against the severe criticisms passed against his military career by several authorities.

K.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

No Improvement Noticeable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

This week's telegraphic crop returns show no change for the better in Upper India. The numbers under famine relief have risen to 80,000, of whom 58,000 are in Bengal and 14,000 in the United Provinces.

Pamban has had two inches of rain in the past twenty-four hours and Negapatam one and half inches.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India dated 17th February:—

Very slight rain during week in parts Panch of Mahals. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by frost in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and Panch Mahals and by disease in parts Poona, and suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Kathiawar and by disease in parts Bijapur. Crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of kharif crops completed in Thana, almost over in Kolaba and continues in parts of Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Picking of cotton continues in parts Kaira, Broach, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur, Lands being prepared for next season in parts Deccan. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts of Larkana, Surat and Belgaum and in progress in parts Hyderabad, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts of Deccan and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts of West Khandes. Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food-grains continue high. Prices fallen in Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Broach and Ratnagiri, risen in Ahmednagar, Satara and Dharwar and generally stationary in other districts. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 19 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 11 to 27 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 45 per cent., and in Karnatak 32 to 91 per cent., less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Some emigration in progress in Bijapur. 332 persons on one relief work in Badami Taluka of Bijapur. Elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition.

DEATH OF PROF. G. N. CHATTERJEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 19.

The death has occurred at Lahore of Professor G. N. Chatterjee, Professor of Mathematics at the Lahore Government College and leading member of the Indian Christian community. He was educated at Cambridge, and after obtaining honours, worked a few years in England and Egypt. He was the nephew of Raja Sir Harman Singh, K. C. I. E., of Kapurthala and Oudh.

PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Jeddah port is declared plague-infected.

SURGEON-GENERAL BOMFORD attends the coming Medical Congress at Bombay.

FROM the 6th to the 12th instant, 1 European, 2 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 304 Hindus, and 54 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 373. The death-rate was 38·0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 41·6. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, small-pox 3, fevers 148, bowel complaints 54, and other causes 167.

INDIAN MOTORING PROBLEM.

Long Distance Touring.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The question has often been raised both in this country and in England—Is long distance motoring reasonably possible for the ordinary motorist with an ordinary car? To settle this question once for all, on Sunday January the 17th Mr. J. A. Taylor, with Mr. A. C. Hibbert at the wheel of Capt. Leather's 18-25. h. p. ordinary standard make Siddeley car started from the Great Eastern Hotel for Bombay. This car had already accomplished a trip from Agra to Peshawar and from Peshawar back via Simla to Calcutta, and was now making an attempt to cross India to Bombay. Attempts have been made from time to time to cross India from Bombay to Calcutta, but in all these attempts elaborate arrangements were made in regard to the car and petrol and such like. In the present trip no special arrangement was made in regard to petrol. The car was fitted with grooved Dunlop tyres and five spare tubes, and two spare covers were carried. Leaving Calcutta was not an easy task as there are a number of cross roads with no indication of any kind to guide the traveller. At Magri the Grand Trunk Road may be really said to commence. This is a fine open road with a good surface all the way to Asansol. After Asansol the road was hardly as good as might be. At the 198th mile-stone the road improved and is good for the rest of the way into Damri. This ended the first day's run, a distance of about 295 miles. We put up at the rest house. We met a number of shooting parties camping out in this district who reported good sport. We came across here two Mail Runners who go from Hazaribag to Gordie, a distance of 71 miles over plain and mountain—a record that would somewhat take the shine out of Dorando in the Marathon Race. We started the next morning for Gaya, still keeping the Grand Trunk Road until we reached the 284th mile-stone. The road was indifferent, a good deal of broken metal lying about. We took off the Trunk Road and struck the Dhobi road to Gaya, a distance of about 20 miles, this was a good road all the way. There was no petrol to be had at Gaya, but as we had picked up a few gallons at Asansol, we did not require it. We stayed at the Rest House at Gaya and started next morning for Benares, taking the Gaya Road which enabled us to strike the Grand Trunk Road about 10 miles higher up on the way to Benares. The road is a good road until it finishes in a river bed where we had to cross in about one and a half feet of water. We got safely across to the other side and found a good road the rest of the way and struck the Grand Trunk Road at the 282nd mile-stone. The Grand Trunk Road all the rest of the way was splendid and would remind one of the roads in Windsor Park. At 335 miles we had to cross the Sone river but there was a stone causeway built across. This causeway was rather roughly paved and could easily be made better if covered with sand which lies in abundance on every side. After leaving the causeway there is about 300 yards of loose sand bullock track which owing to the deep ruts want some negotiation. The river is about three miles wide. We struck a good road on the other side and reached the city of Benares.

We had a look round the sacred city with its 15,000 temples and more gods than inhabitants although there are a trifle over 200,000 souls. One would have wished to spend a longer time visiting some of the ancient shrines. So far we had no mechanical trouble of any kind, the car running like a watch all the way. In examining the tyres at Benares we found that we had picked up a bullock shoe which had put a rather nasty gash in the cover. As this cover had already done somewhere about 5,700 miles we thought it had earned a rest so we decided to change it so as to avoid any possible trouble on the road, as we had still something like 1,500 miles, to do. We had now travelled a distance of 425 miles from Calcutta. We made an early start the next morning for Allahabad, a distance of 85 miles, and the road all the way was simply perfect, level as a billiard table and reflecting the greatest credit on those responsible for it. We crossed the Jumna river coming into Allahabad on pontoon bridge. The supports of this bridge at one side had slipped, and the sepoy in charge warned us that it was not safe for us to cross, but after we had examined the thing thoroughly we decided that it was worth risking as there was no other alternative but to return. We presume the state of the bridge was reported to those responsible and that the matter will be made alright. We came accross great crowds of pilgrims making their way to bathe to the fort where the Jumna and the Ganges meet.

We were glad to notice a considerable amount of tree planting going on. It would be a thousand pities if this Grand Trunk Road was denuded of trees, not that it would matter much to motorists but to thousands of other users of the roads who seek their kindly shelter during the heat of the day. We left Allahabad for Cawnpore and kept the Grand Trunk Road until the 598th mile-stone. The road was in fair condition. Here we had to take a cross road giving us a run of 126 miles to Cawnpore. This road we found in an excellent condition. There was nothing much to interest us in Cawnpore, so we started next morning for Agra. Getting on the Trunk Road as far as Hoogaon we then struck the Delhi Road; most of this road was in good condition. We crossed the Railway bridge and got into Agra. Here we replenished our stock of petrol. We spent the day in Agra visiting the Taj and the Fort and made a start the next morning for Gwallior. This was a distance of about 72 miles. The first 35 miles of the road was as straight as a rule and as there was very little traffic on the road fast travelling was possible. We reached the Chambal river which we had to cross on a bridge of boats. We found the road on the other side as good as the first part of the road. We arrived at the Guest House in time for tiffin and then had a look round the city and were very much struck by its up-to-date and clean appearance and the general look of prosperity of its inhabitants. Having looked round the Maharajah's palace and garden we went to Morar, where we took in a stock of petrol. We then decided to go on our way and strike one of the rest houses before dark, so we got as far as Chatisgaon. Here our stores came in useful as, it should be pointed out to all motorists that although there are Rest Houses every 10 or 20 miles, these Rest Houses provide no food, and visitors are lucky if they secure some eggs and chicken; for the rest they must rely on themselves, and bring a supply of tinned food.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior is a keen motorist and as might be expected the roads through his State are everything that could be desired and if one could find any fault at all it would be that the roads were not planted so well with trees as those we left. In all the dak bungalows and rest-houses in the Gwalior State petrol and motor oil can be had, so that in this respect Gwallior State stands first in India. These arrangements are no doubt due to the thoughtfulness of the Maharajah who has the greatest faith in the future of the motor care in India. No better proof of His Highness's belief could be given than the fact that he insists on all the principal officers of the State having cars. He has also a number of very fine cars for his own use and these with the

other cars make a total of close upon 50. We have run now right through the Gwalior State and must congratulate those responsible for the splendid state in which the roads are kept. We made our way from Chatisgaon to Maksi, a distance of 258 miles, passing Sipra where the Maharajah has a summer palace. These roads were straight for 30 and 40 miles at a stretch. We reached Goona for tiffin and then made for Maksi. We had to cross six rivers, in all of which there were stone causeways built, so that they presented no difficulty. We reached the Rest House at Maksi before dark and found excellent accommodation.

We started the next morning for Dhulia, coming through Indore and Mhow. We got petrol at Indore and made a start for Dhulia, a distance of about 102 miles. The road all the way was a poor one and anything like fast going was impossible, owing to the unbridged water courses crossing the road every few miles, and this road would require very careful driving at night. As it was getting dark we decided to stop at Palsgaon dak bungalow. This bungalow was the worst we had struck so far. They could not even offer us a light and had only one bed and had no cooking utensils, knives or anything. Why the P. W. D., in whose charge the bungalow appears to be, should keep it open at all is a mystery if they do not furnish it as the other bungalows are furnished. Motorists should give this bungalow a wide berth. A correspondent in the "Statesman" has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the P. W. D. and the bungalow at Palasnir, and if he had nothing better to say in their defence than set out in his letter I think he might have left it alone, as I do not think anyone concerned will thank him for his efforts. We did not expect that the Great Eastern Hotel had a branch at this place, but we certainly did expect that there would be, as in every inspection and dak bungalow that I have met, light and beds and some cooking utensils. In regard to asking permission to occupy the bungalow if he will read the rules that govern inspection and dak bungalows he will not make the comment again. In regard to inspection officers carrying their camps with them I am waiting patiently to see some of these gentlemen carrying charpois and kerosine lamps in their equipment. If any of your readers can discover one wandering about the Trunk Road I would be glad to hear of it.

We made an early start the next morning for Dhulia where we had to get breakfast. We had to cross a number of rivers, one the Nerbuda was bridged on each end with a trussel bridge and in the centre of well paved causeway. We had now travelled 1,394 miles and the last 100 miles from Indore were the very worst we had struck since we started. The road is made of clay and metal, with a large preponderance of clay, with a result that where there was any traffic the road was soft and broken. There is all the less excuse for the state of the road as the country about here abounds with good road-making material. In two cases the road was divested owing to repairs and we had to make excursions in the paddy fields. In one case where some bullock carts had got stuck in the "fair way," we had to make a rather long excursion across the paddy fields before we could get on the right road. The P. W. D., we understand, are responsible for this road and it certainly reflects no credit on them. The whole road should be remade. One thing they are to be commented for and that is the way they had the road marked with caution and danger boards. Every water course and bad corner is marked with a board. We might mention that the causeways through the different rivers were very good. We reached Dhulia in the morning where the Kansamah at the dak bungalow put us up a first rate breakfast, a striking contrast to the bungalow we had just left. We had to cross the Tapti river reaching Dhulia and as there was about three feet of water in the centre of the bed of the river we had to get ten bullocks yoked to the car and this brought us safely to the other side; there was fully three feet of water at the deepest part. We struck a fine straight road with a good surface all the rest of the way to Dhulia. After leaving Dhulia we struck the Bombay Road at the 208 mile-stone and we made for Nasik a distance of 100 miles, crossing the ghauts at Chandore. This is a first-rate road nearly straight with not a bad patch on it and with very little traffic. We were not long in reaching Nasik where we stayed for the night at a well kept up dak bungalow. The next morning we started for Bombay, crossing the Igatpuri ghauts. The road on the ghauts was particularly good and the view descending was quite equal to anything one could see in Switzerland and was worth all the journey. At the bottom of the ghauts the road for a considerable distance was intersected with water courses roughly paved, and the greatest care had to be excercised in taking this. We made our way to the Thana ferry but as this was a very wide part of the creek and the tide running very strongly, it could only be crossed by the ferry when the tide was full; so we had to make our way back for about eight miles until we reached the 32 mile-stone. Hear there is a road marked "To Khone one mile," which road directs to the Kalyan ferry. Why this fact is not mentioned on the finger post we do not know, as we found no trace on the road that would even resemble a village, so where Khone is we are still at a loss to know. We put the motor on the ferry and crossed to Kalyan and found the road fairly good until we reached Bombay and Poona Road, where we had a straight run to Bombay. On reaching Kalyan we found ourselves running short of petrol and were doubtful if we had sufficient to carry us to Bombay, a distance of about 40 miles. No petrol was to be had at Kalyan, so we decided to purchase one and half gallons of ordinary kerosine. This we mixed with the petrol in the tank which we calculated amounted to one gallon. The car we found was running just as well on this mixture, which speaks volumes for the carburretor that is fitted to the Siddeley car. We reached Bombay without further incident of any kind.

During the whole run we never had an involuntary stop but one that was owing to dirty petrol. The jet was cleaned out and the stop only lasted 12 minutes. We had no further tyre troubles of any kind, our Dunlops behaving splendidly. We brought back all the tubes and the two spare covers. The one we took off at Benares we mounted on the Stepney wheel. So we think we have answered the question: Is long distance motoring possible for the ordinary tourist?

We feel certain that if motorists in England knew the possibilities of motoring in India there would be a number of visitors who would come out here each year during the cold weather. In a country where you have roads 50 to 60 miles in a straight line and many times without any traffic on the road, one can have any speed they will, in fact there is no difficulty with careful driving why an average of 35 or 40 miles an hour might not be kept up. Considering this the motorist can easily afford to go slow through villages and pull on on approaching traffic, when he knows that he can easily make up for it further on the journey. In overtaking traffic one cannot be too careful as it is always a matter of uncertainty what side of the road the bullock cart will decide to take, and if a motorist wants to avoid trouble he should not attempt to pass until he sees in what direction the cart has decided to move; he should remember that it does not follow that because some of the bullock carts have decided to go to the right that they will all follow suit. He will very likely find in a bunch of four or five carts that some will go the one side of the road and some to the other. The natives are not used to fast moving traffic yet and should have patience and consideration for the other users of the road. The anxiety of natives to get out of the way is beyond all question. They do no talways do exactly the right thing but their willingness should be taken into account.

On the whole journey of 2,662 miles we had never had one unpleasant incident. We experienced nothing but the greatest courtesy and respect on all sides and in asking particulars as to our way every one was willing to assist us. We know of no better way for a man to spend his holidays and see different cities in India than by motoring. In a fortnight or three weeks tour in this fashion he will see more of India than he would see in 12 months from a railway train, and their is really no more hardship in the trip than on a shooting party. We are making a map of the route taken, and sending same to the "Statesman" in Calcutta and the "Times of India" at Bombay, so that future motorists may have the benefit of our experience.

If English motorists who are harried by police traps would know of the joys of motoring in India where such devices are unknown to improve on Kippling's lines "put me somewhere east of Suez where there ain't no ten Commandments or speed limit." Here the driver can have what speed limit he wills, not that one would like to have an invasion of the "Speed Fiend" on the Grand Trunk Road, but without causing any inconvenience to the other users of the road at certain times any reasonable speed may be indulged in. Perhaps one of the pleasantest memory of the trip to us is that not a single soul in the 1,668 miles had any reason for regret as far as we were concerned. Consideration for other users of the road is quite as desirable a virtue in India as it is in England, and it would be a great pity if motorists for lack of this virtue should make the motor unpopular with other users of the road in India. So far we are glad to say that this is not the case and the motorist is received with the greatest interest by the inhabitants, and in the smaller villages far from the Railway where motors are more or less of a novelty the whole village will turn out to greet the visitors and the latest addition to the family is held up to view the wonderful gharry."

English motorists may have no fear in regard to a tour through India; there is no doubt some "unrest" but the touring motorist will find no trace of this. The great bulk of the people have nothing but friendly feelings towards the British Raj and he can look forward with perfect confidence to a pleasant trip through a kindly people. It is possible, no doubt, to make a tour through India with a curse on ones lips, and whip in hand, and we have heard of it being done, but this was not our conception of the part and we do not think it would be in any way conducive to making motorists popular in this country, and our advice would be to the motorist, presented in all humility, to choose "the better way" and start on his trip determined that as far as he is concerned the other users of the road would have no unpleasant memories of his passage. One of the most important items on a tour of this kind is to have a well filled tiffin basket. The motorist must be ready to cater for himself and should always be prepared for a breakdown. He may be hundreds of miles from anywhere without any chance of obtaining food. An essential part of his equipment is a small Primus stove and tea kettle.

We have now satisfactorily answered the question—Is long distance motoring in India possible? This car went from Agra right up to Peshawar at the North West Frontier, a distance of 750 miles. It returned from Peshawar via Simla to Calcutta, a distance of close on 1,500 miles crossing India, then from Calcutta to Bombay a further distance of 1,669 miles, a total of 3,918 miles. All this, without a single untoward incident, surely answers the question that long distance motoring in India is not alone possible but desirable.

THE RECENT UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I draw the attention of the powers that be, to the undesirable and I may say improper innovation of putting all Honorary University Fellows (many of whom are gentlemen who have held the distinction for over 10 and 15 years) as juniors to the Ordinary Fellows and giving them position and rank in the procession below the latter, i.e., the juniors to walk first in the procession of Fellows and to take their seats after the seniors have done so.

I think this arrangement, which seems to have been adopted for the first time this year, is both an improper and undesirable one in many respects. The present arrangement evidently is giving rise to dissatisfaction and there is no reason why the old method of procedure, viz., of giving the Fellows (be they Honorary or Ordinary) rank according to their seniority, should have been departed from. Lord Curzon's famous University Bill, though, by virtue of its new clauses has deprived the Honorary Fellows, to the great regret of many, of active participation in the affairs of the University, has certainly not deprived them of their rank or status or in any way put them on a lower level than the Ordinary Fellows. It is but right and fair, therefore, that the Honorary Fellows should not be classed separately from the Ordinary ones and that all should be given their rank and precedence according to their seniority.

I trust the University authorities will in future be good enough to revert to the old order of things, which evidently was well received and gave rise to no dissatisfaction at all.—Yours &c.,

A UNIVERSITY FELLOW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave on private affairs:—Lieut. J. C. Pickersgill-Cunliffe, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, out of India from 4th March to 9th October.

The H. T. "Plassy" is expected to arrive in Bombay from England at daybreak on the 24th instant with drafts and details.

The troops will be disembarked in the afternoon of the same date and leave for destinations as follows:—1st Troop Special leaving Sassoon Dock at 5-25 p.m., with drafts and details for Lucknow, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Dinapore, Jubbulpore, Mhow, Neemuch, Kamptee and Calcutta. 2nd Troop Special leaving Sassoon Dock at 7 p.m., with drafts and details for Secunderabad, Kirkee, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Wellington. Passenger train leaving Victoria Terminus at 7 p.m.:—Draft 2nd R W. Kents for Lebong. Passenger train leaving Colaba at 10-30 p.m:—5 men for 12th Battery, R.F.A., Nasirabad.

THE SEASON'S RELIEFS.

Programme Curtailed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The reliefs for the next season will be smaller than usual, and a number of regiments which were expected to move will now stand fast for reasons of economy, owing to the unfavourable financial outlook.

THE COMING CENSUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Preliminary arrangements for the census of 1st January 1911 are being discussed.

DENNIS F. SYLVESTRE, a Kaffir, was arrested at Calcutta yesterday, charged with stabbing a woman in Colombo last October.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, FEB. 5, (PARIS, FEB. 6.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to London. The King on Tuesday received the delegates to the International Naval Conference. Their Majesties leave on Monday for Germany, with Lord Crewe as Minister in attendance.—The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Royal Naval Fund.

Agriculture.—The Chairman of the Home-Grown Wheat Committee read a paper at the Society of Arts on Tuesday on "Wheat Production in the Empire."

Drama.—"Samson," an English version of Henry Bernstein's French play, has been produced at the Garrick, with Mr. Bourchier, Miss Violet Vanbrugh and Miss Marie Illington in the cast.

Ecclesiastical.—The London Consistory Court is asked to order the removal of certain ornaments placed in a St. Pancras Church by the vicar, who, however, declares himself an Evangelical.—The Rev. W. R. Mounsey has been appionted Bishop of Borneo.—The Rev. J. H. Jowett is to be the next president of the National Free Church Council.—The Primate spoke at Blackheat on Wednesday at the opening of a training college for Sunday school teachers.—The Bishop of Southwark presided on Tuesday at a conference on work among boys.

Ireland.—A meeting has been held at Oxford to protest against toleration of Irish lawlessness. numerous examples of which continue to be reported. —The Bishops are being outspokenly attacked for not insisting on compulsory Irish in the new University.

Labour.—The Labour party's conference last week voted for the socialization of the means of production, but rejected a resolution against the appearance of Labour leaders on non-labour platforms.

Law.—Two convictions have been quashed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.—The High Court, reversing a decision by Mr. Justice Ridley, has dismissed an action to recover £700 lent to an "infant."—The Bottomley case in London and the Stirling divorce suits in Edinburgh are still unfinished.—At Bow-street four the five women charged with obstructing the police in Downing street have gone to gaol rather than be bound over to keep the peace.—At the inquest on the policeman and boy killed lately at Tottenham the jury expressed a hope that the Government would prevent Great Britain from being any longer the last refuge of criminal desperadoes.—Five directors of a Glasgow bank are charged with uttering false balance sheets.—The steamer "Paris" has been held responsible for the damage caused to the battleship "Agamemnon" in collision.—Sir J. Gorell Barnes is taking a Peerage. He is succeeded as President of the Probate and Divorce Division by Mr. Justice Bigham. Mr. J. A. Hamilton, K.C., becomes a Judge of the High Court.

Marriages.—Sir R. Wigan and Miss Ina Wigan; the Hon. G. Montagu and Miss Castello; Lieutenant Koe, R. N., and the Hon. Winifred Edwardes: Mr. N. M. Wilson and Miss Violet Fitz Roy; Mr. E. Wigan and Miss Cicely Bagot; Mr. Sherwell, M.P.; and Miss Whadcoat; and at Quebec, Prince Ugo Ferrati and Miss Duchesnay.

Naval and Military.—Lord Roberts and others write urging the need of compulsory military training.—Mr. Arnold-Forster again criticizes Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army Scheme.—We publish figures showing the continued improvement in naval gunnery.—Mr. McKenna, First Lord, declares that the relative superiority of our Fleet will be fully maintained.—Admiral Sir W. H. May is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

Political.—Lord Robert Cecil addressed a meeting of his constituents in Marylebone on Friday, when the setting aside of a tariff reform resolution led to considerable disorder.—Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., and the East Herts Conservative Associatinn have parted, owing to difference on the tariff question.—Mr. Forbes Robertson was the chief speaker at a woman suffrage meeting in the Queen's Hall on Monday.—Lord Dalmeny will not contest Mid-Lothian at the next election.

Lord Rosebery spoke at a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club last week; and Mr. Lloyd-George addressed a meeting of the Law Society, when his portrait was presented by subscribers.

Sporting.—The President of the English Rugby Union has resigned, the Committee having passed a resolution that the payment of 3s. a day to Australasian players did not amount to professionalism. England beat France at Leicester on Saturday.—The Amateur Skating Championship race has been won by F. W. Dix, the holder.—Attention is again called to the damage caused by thoughtless riders in the hunting field.

Tuberculosis.—The Royal Commission, in a third report, reaffirms the opinion that the milk of tuberculous cows endangers human beings.

Royal Institution.—An anonymous lady has given £10,000 unconditionally to the managers.

Vitality Statistics.—The birth-rate in England and Wales in 1907 was the lowest on record—26·3 per 1,000.

Wills.—Captain Freke Lewis's estate is valued at £133,631; Colonel J. B. Cochrane's, £238,680; Mr. W. G. Soper's, £110,427; Mr. G. Wilkin's, £105,213.—Mr. J Duncan has left £60,000 for a school of industrial art in Dundee.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Premier says that naval defence requires an Australian navy co-operating with the Imperial Fleet. He favours compulsory military training.

Canada.—The British Columbian Government is said to intend building a line from the Yellow-head Pass to Vancouver, over which all the railways would have running rights.—An inter-provincial conference is suggested with a view to uniform workmen's compensation laws throughout the Dominion.

New Zealand.—The exports for 1908 show a decrease of £3,750,000, and the imports an increase of £168,000.

South Africa.—The Union Convention, owing to the conflicting claims of Cape Town and Pretoria to be the capital has decided that Parliament shall sit at Cape Town and the Government offices shall be at Pretoria. The Constitution provisionally agreed on will be submitted to the various Parliaments on March 30.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Japanese.—The Secretary of State has called California's attention to the fact that the proposed anti-Japanese Bills would be a breach of the Constitution of the Republic and of treaties with Japan.—The Nevada Legislature has urged the anti-Japanese party in California to persevere. The Californian Legislature has, however, rejected the Bill forbidding aliens to own land.

Trusts.—The Supreme Court has decided that a Wallpaper Trust, being a combination in restraint of trade, cannot collect a debt.

New Mexico and Arizona will shortly become States, if the opposition in Congress fails.

Opium imports, except for medical use, are now prohibited.

Severe snowstorms are reported from many parts of the country.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Government shows signs of increasing weakness since the death of the Empress Dowager.—The International Opium Commission was opened in Shanghai on Monday.

Congo State.—British Consular reports severely criticize the continued oppression of natives.

Cuba.—The new Republican was inaugurated on January 28, and the American officials have departed.

Egypt.—The Khedive opened the Gener-Assembly on Monday.—Professor Sayce has discovered the site of Meroe.

France.—The Government has been attacked for punishing officers who attended a service or demonstration in Leon Cathedral, but has been upheld by the Chamber.—The tariff now under debate will very seriously injure the trade in British steel goods and textiles.—M. Picard's proposed reorganization of the navy involves an additional expenditure of £9,000,000.

Germany.—Socialist demonstrators came into collision with the police at Hanover and other places on Sunday.

Italy.—In spite of all the relief work, about 200,000 people in the earthquake districts are still destitute. There was another severe shock at Messina on Saturday.

Japan.—In the Diet on Tuesday the Foreign Minister said he did not believe the proposed anti-Japanese measures in California would lead to complications. Japan intends to replace all her commercial treaties by agreements based on reciprocity.

Persia.—Our special correspondent says that throughout the south the roads are unsafe. Trade on the coast is at a standstill.

Russia.—M. Lopukhin, an ex-police director, is charged with complicity in a revolutionary organization.

The Near East.—Russia is believed to have averted the Turco-Bulgarian crisis by making good the difference between the amounts offered and demanded as an indemnity to Turkey for the surrender of her suzerain rights in the Principality.—Austro-Hungarian troops have violated the Montenegrin frontier.

Obituary.—Lord Robertson; Lord Burton; Sir Owen Tudor Burne; Baron Nugent; Mr. Oswald Crawfurd; Mr. W. Hudleston, F.R.S.: General the Hon. W. H. Herbert; Lieutenant-General Vyse; Captain Macdonald, Chief of Clanranald; Dr. G. Ellis, Irish surgeon and centenarian; Archdeacon Blackburne of Manchester; Colonel C. Steele; Lieutenant-Colonel Burn Murdoch; Mr. Hicks Withers; Mr. E. G. Monier-Williams; Mr. A. J. F. Barker; Mr. N. Catchopole, of Ipswich; Mr. J. W. Watson, Lord Armstrong's father; Surg-Gen. Tarran; Cardinal Cretoni; Mr. J. B. Knight; Lady Florence-Grant; and Lady Elizabeth Knox.—"Times."

THE ASSAULT ON SIR W. LEE-WARNER.

At Bow Street on Feb. 3, Mr. E. Dalgado applied, on behalf of Mr. Basuder Bhallacharzza, a Hindu student, for a summons for assault against Sir William Lee-Warner, Vice-President of the Council of India, Whitehall. He said that on January 26 the complainant called at the India Office and asked to see Sir William but he was told by a clerk to communicate with him in writing. The complainant wrote two letters but received no reply. On Feb. 1 he happened to meet Sir William in the street and he handed him a third letter. The complainant said that after taking the letter Sir William asked him to walk with him to his club. Sir William began to read the letter, but before he had finished it he threw it down and exclaimed, "Get away, you dirty nigger." The complainant stepped in front of Sir William as he was about to enter his club and asked him why he had abused him. Sir William gave him a push and he pushed him back. Then Sir William struck him with his umbrella, and in self-defence he struck him with a walking-stick. The magistrate remarked that Sir William was quite justified in pushing the applicant out of his way when he tried to stop him from entering his club. The complainant appeared to him to have been the aggressor in the first instance and he refused to grant the summons.

On Feb. 4. Mr. Muskett, solicitor, instructed by the India Office, applied for a summons against a Brahmin gentleman for assaulting Sir William Lee-Warner, Vice-President of the Council of India, on Monday. This genteman, he said attempted to see Sir William last week and as he did not succeed he waylaid him at the foot of the Duke of York steps and asked him to read a letter or petition. Sir William declined to do so, and the Brahmin gentleman then brandished a stick about his head and finally struck him on the legs with it. Sir William was similarly assaulted at the same place by another Brahmin gentleman on Jan. 12. The incident was reported to Lord Morley and the Council of India, and it was officially decided to apply for a summons in order that the matter might be throughly gone into. The person referred to applied to Mr. Marsham on Wednesday for a summons against Sir William Lee-Warner; but his worship appeared to think that the applicant was the aggressor and he refused the application. The magistrate granted a summons.

MR. WRIGHT'S MISHAP.

Short Flight with a Broken Rudder.

Pau, Feb. 5.

An accident to his aeroplane this afternoon interfered with Mr. Wilbur Wright's lessons to M. Tissandier, and compelled the American aviator to abandon his flights for the day.

After explaining to M. Tissandier the use of the various levers and how to manipulate them Mr. Wright and his pupil took their seats, and the former started the motor. The wind being rather high, Mr. Wright decided to be very careful in starting in order to avoid being thrown against the line of spectators in the reserved enclosure or against the shed. Instead of rising as usual, therefore, when halfway along the rail, Mr. Wright ran to the extreme end of it before "taking off" As he left the ground the end of the starting rail—so it appeared to the spectators—flew up like a spring, caught the rudder projecting at the rear, and broke it off so that it hung loose from the aeroplane.

The crowd broke into loud shouting to attract Mr. Wright's attention to the accident, but the roar of the motor and the whizzing of the propellers rendered hearing impossible. The aviator had scarcely gone one hundred yards, however, when finding he had lost control of his rear rudders, he promptly came to the ground.

Mr. Wright and his pupil were quickly surrounded by the crowd, who were anxious to discover whether any harm had happened to them.

The American took the accident with characteristic coolness, explaining that, having to rise very sharply, owing to his precauttionary tactics, his rudder had hipped at too sharp an angle and caught the end of the rail, which broke the framework.

Mr. Wright has fortunately such a complete knowledge of his machine and has it so well under control that he was able to discover the accident almost immediately. Had he not realised what had occurred until he had reached a much higher altitude, he would have been in the awkward position of being unable to turn, and would have been forced to come down under unfavourable and perhaps dangerous conditions.

The aeroplane was taken back to its shed for repairs, but will be ready for use again in twenty-four hours.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NEAR EAST.

Jan. 30.—The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that no further news was published there yesterday with regard to the Turko-Bulgarian dispute, but the tone of the Press and the attitude of the public remain calm. The opinion is gaining ground, especially among foreign observers, that, in view of the pressure exercised by public opinion on the Governments at Sofia and Constantinople the Great Powers would do well to take concerted measures for the settlement of this latest phase of the Turko-Bulgarian quarrel. The reports of Turkish mobilisation appear to be unfounded. The fact that during the last four months the Second Army Corps has been subjected to severe training by its energetic commander, Nizim Pasha, has caused some uneasiness on the other side of the frontier.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russian Government's Circular Note is generally approved as a wise precautionary measure. The risk of a Turko-Bulgarian collision is not yet eliminated, but the tone of unofficial advices from Sofia encourages the hope of a peaceful resumption of negotiations.

A telegram from Cettigne reports a violation of the Montenergin frontier by Austro-Hungarian troops. The "Times" correspondent there states that the prospect of agreement between Austria and Turkey has caused very considerable depression in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Montenegro.

This correspondent adds that in Bosnia, where the ironshod administration of Austria has been sharpened by the preparatory mobilisation of the garrison, I found among Serbs and Moslems a forlorn feeling rather than resentment at the agreement with Turkey. But here in Montenegro among this independent race of warriors there is a tendency to desperate action, which it would not be wise to overlook, although there is still room for hope that wiser counsels may prevail.

Sofia, Jan. 29 ("Reuter.")—A new Note was delivered this evening by the Bulgarian Government to the Representatives of the Powers. It complains of the lack of conciliation and the irreconcilable sriirt displayed in the attitude of Turkey towards Bulgaria, and declares that the Porte will be responsible for the consequences which may ensue. The Note does not solicit the intervention of the Powers in favour of Bulgaria, but draws their attention to the tension in the situation, leaving the Powers to decide whether intervention would not be in the interest of the maintenance of peace.

Feb. 1.—Vienna, Jan. 31.—The revised Austro-Turkish Protocol has been despatched to-day to the Marquis Pallavicini. In official quarters the changes made are declared to be such that Turkey can accept them without difficulty. No exception appears to be taken to this view in the diplomatic quarters most immediately interested. Confidence is therefore felt that the Austro-Turkish agreement will shortly be complete in form as well as in principle.

Nothing has transpired as to the settlement of the point concerning the payment of the £T.2,500,000 indemnity.

Sofia, Jan. 30 ("Reuter").—The newspapers this evening comment upon the Bulgarian Note presented to the representatives of the Powers last evening and remark with satisfaction that Turkey is placed in such a position that she must either accept the £3,280,000 already offered and recognise Bulgaria's independence, or bear the consequences of a refusal. The representatives of the Powers here are awaiting instructions from their Governments in regard to the collective representations which it is proposed to make to the Bulgarian Government.

Feb.2.—The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent learns from an authoritative source that the Turco-Bulgarian crisis may be considered at an end. The Russian Government has proposed to make good the difference between the amounts respectively offered and demanded as an indemnity to Turkey for the surrender of her suzerain rights in the Principality; the proposal, after receiving the assent of the Powers, was communicated to the Bulgarian Government, which last evening signified its acceptance; and Turkey's approval is believed to be assured. It is understood that Russia proposes to provide the necessary sum by cancelling the requisite amount of the war indemnity still due from Turkey.

Feb. 3.—Sofia, Tuesday ("Daily Chronicle").—The representatives of Russia, England, and France conferred to-day with M. Nalinoff, the Premier, for the purpose of elaborating a compromise which would satisfy Bulgarian susceptibilities and be in accord with Turkish interests. There is every indication that a settlement is at hand.

Paris, Feb. 3 ("Reuter").—At the Cabinet Council held at the Elysee to-day, M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement on the Turco-Bulgarian situation, and explained the Russian proposal whereby Russia would indemnify Turkey on behalf of Bulgaria, afterwards coming to an agreement with Bulgaria regarding her own reimbursement.

Great Britain, France, and Russia were, he stated, agreed, and the French diplomatic representatives had received instructions to work with their colleagues for the success of the Russian proposal.

"Reuter" telegraphs from Constantinople last night:—The Russian Embassy to-day communicated to the Porte a proposal to liquidate Bulgaria's payment to Turkey out of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, which amounts annually to £T.350,000. The proposal, which does not apparently state precisely the amount of Bulgaria's indebtedness, was considered at to-day's Council of Ministers. It appears to have been favourably received, though in official circles the sum of 82,000,000f. offered by Bulgaria is regarded as insufficient, and the figure 125,000,000f. is adhered to. Therefore a previous understanding between Bulgaria and Turkey is necessary unless Russia acts as intermediary.

The Russian proposal is attracting considerable attention in political circles, where doubts are expressed as to its meeting with the favour of the Turkish public. The obvious dependence of Bulgaria on Russia which the proposal entails is not relished.

The Marquis Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to-day handed to the Grand Vizier the protocol which has been returned from Vienna with slightly modified wording. The principal modification affects the reduction of the period of Bosnian Moslem emigration, which in the original text was fixed at three years. The protocol was also discussed at to-day's meeting of Ministers, and there is reason to believe that the modifications will necessitate further negotiations with the Ambassador and possibly another reference of the protocol to Vienna.

The British Government, the "Central News" states, supports the proposal in principle only. The actual terms she considers to be a matter for experts.

Sofia, Feb. 2 ("Reuter").—The Russian financial proposal was first communicated to the Prime Minister by M. Sementovsky Kurilo, the Russian Diplomatic Agent here, on Sunday last. A second interview took place yesterday, and subsequently Sir George Buchanan and M. Paleologue, the British and French representatives, signified to the Prime Minister the concurrence of their respective Governments in the scheme, and received from him an assurance that the Bulgarian Government welcomes it and accepts it in principle. Although the Italian representative here has taken no part in these proceedings, it appears that Italy has already associated herself with the step taken by the Powers of the triple "entente."

Feb. 4.—The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the acceptance by the Porte of the financial combination proposed by Russia has not yet been signified, but all the indications point to a favourable reply. Turkey raises no objection in principle, and Great Britain is known to be exercising her influence in Constantinople in favour of the acceptance of the Russian proposal. The correspondent points out, in reply to critics who find fault with M. Isvolsky for not having made the proposal at the outset of the negotiations, that the Russian Foreign Minister selected the psychological moment when Turkey and Bulgaria, having failed to come to terms, were ready to listen to a friendly mediator. He enters into further explanations respecting the details of the Russian scheme.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the Russian proposal will be discussed to-day by the Council of Ministers. All that is known at present is that both the financial and the political aspects of the suggested arrangement are regarded in Turkish official circles with some misgiving and that the strong support it is understood to be receiving from Great Britain, France, and Italy causes a certain amount of surprise.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" is authorised to say, in view of the impending issue of a memorandum by the Servian Government, that the Russian Government is in no wise responsible for either its tone or its contents. Austria having accepted a full and free discussion of the Bosnian question, there is no radical objection to Servia's making known her views, but Russia does not wish other Powers to think that she approves of the issue of the memorandum. She cannot countenance any policy calculated to disturb the peace of Europe, and if the leaders of public opinion at Belgrade and Cettigne count on her aid to promote ambitious designs they are playing a dangerous game.

St. Petersburg, Feb 3 ("Reuter").—The following semi-official note is issued here this evening:

In their comments on Russia's proposal to act as a financial intermediary in the Turco-Bulgarian conflict, certain foreign newspapers have made allusions to an alleged intention on the part of the Russian Government to utilise its mediation for the realisation of particular political plans of its own, such as a solution of the Dardanelles question in Russia's favour. We are authorised to declare in the most vigorous manner that the sole object of the proposal in question is the maintenance of European peace, and that the Russian Government has no intention at all of bringing it into connection with any demand whatever regarding the Dardanelles question or any other special aims of any kind.

Constantinople, Feb. 3 ("Reuter").—The Chamber to-day concluded the debate on Macedonia. The closure having been carried, an order of the day was accepted expressing confidence in the Minister of the Interior, demanding a Bill for the purpose of ending the Macedonia disorders, and declaring that the question of the churches in the province should be considered purely from the religious point of view, without politicial colour.

MOROCCO.

Madrid, Jan. 29 ("Reuter").—Muley Hafid, in his reply to the Note from the Portuguese Minister in Tangier, who, in his capacity of doyen of the Diplomatic Body, informed the new Sultan of his recognition by the Powers, says, "inter alia": The fact that you have been charged to notify us of the decision of the representatives to recognise our legitimate sovereignty has caused us perfect pleasure, and we have deduced from it the best auguries and have seen in it proof of their good intentions and of their desires to preserve traditional relations. Your communication has seemed to us to conform to our Shereefian intentions to maintain the best relations and to fulfil the duties from which proceed tranquillity and confidence. We desire that these ties shall be always maintained, and that these causes of progress shall be regarded with respect. May you always work for the good of the two parties and rueremain in peace, health, and joy.

Paris, Jan 30 ("Reuter").—The "Matin" to-day says:—"We are in a position to declare that, if it is true that the relations between France and Germany have improved recently, it is none the less true that up to the present no exchange of views has taken place between the Paris and Berlin Governments regarding the conclusion of a treaty dealing with Morocco and other questions."

Paris, Jan. 31 ("Times").—On the motion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with the assent of of the Minister of Marine, the French Council of Ministers yesterday decided to recall three of the six French warships which are at present stationed in Moroccan waters. The remaining three vessels will be placed under the command of an officer of captain's rank.

Paris, Feb. 2 ("Times").—It is understood that the proposals for an economic "rapprochement" between France and Germany with regard to Morocco are now beginning to assume more definite shape. These proposals, I am informed, have from the first been conceived in a spirit of complete recognition of the equality of the economic interests of other Powers.

ATTEMPT ON MULAI HAFID.

Tangier, Feb. 3 ("Reuter").—Official confirmation, now received, of the report that an attempt has been made upon the life of the Sultan Mulai Hafid has caused great surprise both in European and native circles here. It was the act of a fanatic, and the first of the kind in the history of Morocco.

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says that the decision of the Council of Ministers on the Russian proposal for the financing of the Bulgarian indemnity was not yet known, but there is reason to believe that it will not have been altogether favourable to the proposal in its present form. Apart altogether from objections to the substance of the scheme, official circles in Turkey do not like the manner of its presentation, resenting the chorus of approval with which it has been received by the Western Powers before the Porte has had time to consider it.

The semi-official journals in Vienna discuss the Russian proposal cautiously, but not altogether unfavourably.

THE BALTIC CONFERENCE.

The Baltic and White Sea Conference was opened at Copenhagen yesterday. The proposals of the shipowners on the North East Coast of England for the formation of an international shipowners' union for regulating the supply of tonnage to demand in times of exceptional depression were submitted. After discussion a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the proposal and authorising the Executive Committee of the Conference to carry on further negotiations with the English shipowners.

AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—Following the defeat yesterday of Mr. Drew's Bill forbidding aliens to hold land, the Californian Assembly to-day rejected Mr. Johnson's Bill prohibiting them from being members of corporations by a vote of fifty-four to fifteen. His Bill requiring the segregation of the Japanese from the white population was also defeated, but the Assembly approved the measure excluding the Japanese from schools.

MME. LEGINSKA'S STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

London, Feb. 6.

The talented young pianist, Mme. Ethel Leginska who has been giving a series of recitals at the Æolian Hall, failed to appear at the concert announced for yesterday, and the cause of her mysterious absence has not been solved.

After half an hour's waiting, the expectant audience was informed by the manager that there would be no recital, and that the money paid for seats would be returned. Mme. Leginska's husband, Mr. Whithorne, who was at the hall expecting her arrival, said he was completely ignorant of her whereabouts since she left home at Biddulph-mansions, Maida Vale, at 9.30 a.m. He has given the police a description.

She was, he states, of an extremely nervous temperament, and not having been strong since her child was born last September, she may have been overwrought by anxious study. During the past fortnight she had had to memorise no fewer than two hundred pages of music for yesterday's performance.

When leaving home in the morning she was wearing an American-cut blue cloth jacket and skirt, and carrying a dark green music case. She was in good spirits, and said she was going to the Æolian Hall to try the harpsichord, would afterwards visit Erard's, and return to lunch at 1.30, but none of those intentions was carried out. The missing artiste's husband, however, has no fear of any serious consequences.

Mme. Leginska is barely twenty and of striking personality. She wears her dark hair cut short and parted in the centre, and is 5ft. 2in. in height. She has made many successful appearances in London. Last November, in illustration of her antipathy to the conventional garb of concert givers, she gave one of her recitals wearing a velvet suit of boy's style, such as Millais adopted in his picture "Bubbles."

She is a Yorkshire lady, her father, Mr. Ligan, living in Hull, and in her girlhood she had the patronage of Mr. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft. Leschetizky, the famous professor of Vienna, accepted her as a pupil. Since then she has given recitals in various Continental cities and in America.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company mail steamer "Salsette" were Professor Ronald Ross and Major-Genaral W. R. Kenyon-Slaney.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Bennett to be a probationer in the Customs Service of Bengal.

It is notified that export by sea of Malwa opium from Bombay is prohibited from such date as the limit of 13,600 chests of such opium fixed for export during the current calendar year may be reached.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. K. L. Datta and D. Chard are placed on special duty under the Finance Department. Mr.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE REFORMS.

When submiting to Lord Morley their representation, the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League forwarded a separate memorandum focussing the requests made in the representation and giving suggestions as to the manner in which provision might be made for the separate election of Mahomedans to the Legislatures and local self-governing bodies. The suggestions derive additional importance from the fact that one of the main objections raised against the constitution of a separate Mahomedan electorate by opponents thereof is, that it would be fraught with great practical difficulties. In his reply to the deputation, however, Lord Morley recognised that there were methods whereby such practical difficulties could be overcome, and said that while he would not definitely commit himself to the plan of separate Mahomedan electorates, it was not to be regarded as outside the principles of his Despatch.

The method propounded by the League, says the "Times," starts with local self-governing institutions and works upwards. It proposes that for the election of members on the local boards and municipalities there should be separate registers of the Hindu and Mahomedan voters, and that each subdivision, district, or municipality (as the case may be) should be divided into electoral areas irrespective of the administrative divisions, so as to group the two communities seperately for seperate voting. For example, in a municipality where eight Hindus and five Mahomedans are to be elected the town would be divided into eight electoral areas, equalising so far as possible the number of Hindu inhabitants in each, and into five similarly arranged areas for the Mussulman voters. The Hindu electors would vote for their members on one day and the Mahomedan electors on another. The language of the local bodies would not be confined to English, and the non-official chairmen would be alternately Hindoo and Mahomedan.

For the purpose of electing Mahomedan members to the provincial Legislatures "electoral colleges should be constituted on lines suggested by his Lordship," but composed exclusively of Mahomedans whose numbers and mode of grouping should be fixed by executive authority. The electorates for such colleges should consist of Mahomedan members of the local self-governing bodies, Mahomedan land owners possessing a certain property qualification to be fixed with due regard to local conditions, Mahomedan graduates of the local Universities of a certain standing, and other Mahomedans eligible for membership of the local self-governing bodies. It will be recalled that Lord Morley's Despatch suggested to the Government of India that the mixed electorates for the electoral colleges should comprise substantial landowners and the members of the various local self-governing bodies. The suggestions of the Moslem League propose in regard to the separate electoral college, that the electoral area should be widened by including University graduates and persons who, though not members of the local self-governing bodies, are eligible for such membership. The League concurs with Lord Morley's view that each elector should have only one vote. It suggests that the electoral college should have the right to elect representatives to the provincial Legislature "either from their own body or the general electorate, the possession of the necessary qualifications being taken for granted." Lord Morley's Despatch, it should be noted, did not indicate whether or not the Councillors elected should themselves be members of the electoral college.

The League proposes that for the election of the Mahomedan representatives on the Governor-General's Legislative Council an electoral college should be formed of delegates from the several provincial electoral colleges for the community, of Mahomedan members of the local Universities, of Mahomedan members of the provincial Legislatures, and of other persons eligible for such membership.

The pen ultimate paragraph of the memorandum makes an important suggestion in respect to the principles which should guide the authorities in settling the proportion of the various elements which will make up the Legislatures, both imperial and provincial. It is submitted that Mussulman representation should be substantial and adequate.

"So as to allow, in case of contentious subjects, a conjunction of Mahomedan votes with a certain number of what may be called non-partisan votes to outweigh any sectional opposition. Under ordinary circumstances it is not expected that voting would take place in the Councils on racial lines. But contingencies may arise when the interests of the two communities happen to conflict or their views do not harmonise on some public question. On such occasions the opinions of the members who belong to neither party ought to possess the greatest weight. It is therefore suggested, as a standard of adequate representation, that the number of Mahomedan members should be fixed so that if the Mahomedans were to receive the support of or to join with a certain number of non-partisan members, the question at issue may be decided accordingly. This is especially important in the case of the Provincial Councils, in view of the proposed enlargement of their functions."

Under the scheme laid down in Lord Morley's Despatch the Provincial Councils are not only to have their functions enlarged, but the official majorities are to be dispensed with. The proposal of the League we have quoted amounts to the suggestion that the official, the unofficial European and the Moslem vote on each Legislature (in combination at times, perhaps, with other minority elements) should suffice in important cases to outweigh the voting strength of what may, for convenience, be termed the National Congress element in the several Legislatures.

The "Times" says:—Lord Morley's reply to the Mahomedan deputation last week was received by the members thereof with conflicting feelings, and, though disappointment in some respects was expressed, there was no disposition to pronounce a hasty and final judgment. Mature reflection has led to a recognition of the great value and importance of the Secretary of State's virtual recognition that the Mahomedans must be granted a separate electoral roll for return of members to a separate electoral college. Though there is a feeling of dissatisfaction that Lord Morley adheres to relative population of the communities as the main basis of apportionment of seats, it is realised that very much depends upon the measure of application of the important qualifying proviso that modifying local circumstances are to be taken into account. It is recognised that in framing his reply the Secretary of State was bound to take into account the sentiments of some advanced sections of the Ministerial majority in the House of Commons. In his first speech in the House of Lords (June 30) Lord Morley reminded Lord Curzon, "now free from all responsibility," that if he were sitting on the front Ministerial bench "he would feel that he had to carry on with a parliamentary system in one way or another."

The least satisfactory portion of Lord Morley's reply, in the view of the deputation, was his positive refusal to accept the argument that a Hindoo should not be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council without the appointment of a Mahomedan, and 'vice versa." But in making a definite pronouncement on Lord Morley's statement the London branch of the Moslem League has confined itself to points in respect to which some measure of satisfaction and gratitude can be expressed.

The foregoing remarks interpret opinions gathered from various sources, and of course the League has no official responsibility for them. The pronouncement of the London branch, to which we have referred, was passed unanimously at a meeting of the committee on Wednesday afternoon, presided over by Mr. Ameer Ali, C.I.E. A notification signed by Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami, the honorary secretary of the League in India, and by Mr. Ibni Ahmad, the honorary secretary of the London branch, gives the resolution as follows:—

"That the committee express the acknowledgment of the All-India Moslem League for the courtesy with which the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India received the Moslem deputation on Wednesday, Jan. 27, and their satisfaction at what they take to be his lordship's acceptance of the principle of separate electorates for the Mussulman community. They regard with hopefulness the proviso laid down by his lordship subjecting representation on numerical considerations to modifying influences, which they trust will be applied by the Government of India and local governments liberally and adequately to meet Mahomedan demands."

RUSSIAN SPY DRAMA.

Rigour of Police Director's Imprisonment.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.

The restrictions of the prison regime have been greatly augmented towards M. Lopukhin, formerly of the Imperial Police, and now arrested on a charge of revealing police secrets to the Revolutionary Committee. Colonel Djushoff, Chief of the Prison Warders, has dismissed two officials for allowing M. Lopukhin to send a few uncensored lines to his wife.

The prisoner is continually watched, and is forbidden to speak with anyone.

In Liberal circles the feeling in M. Lopukhin's favour is growing, as it is believed that his revelations will result in putting an end to the disgraceful scandals of the "agents' provocateurs" and their methods.

M. Stolypin, the Premier, insists on M. Lopukhin's punishment for the divulging of State secrets but he also promises that energetic investigation shall be made into the whole mystery of the relations of the Secret Police with traitorous revolutionaries.

Nothing has yet resulted from the search made for Azeff, the police terrorist, whose betrayal of the Revolutionary Committee's secrets was denounced by M. Lopukhin, thus bringing about his own imprisonment.

FUGITIVE TERRORIST SPY. HOW AZEFF FIRST BECAME SUSPECTED.

M. Bourzeff, a prominent Russian revolutionary who is now recuperating at Nice after the exciting incidents of the Azeff affair, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Paris "Temps." He says that he knew both Lopukhin and Bakai, having made their acquaintance in his capacity as the editor of the Russian review "Bylok."

When Bakai was transported to Siberia, M. Bourzeff and some comrades, with money provided by the revolutionary party, succeeded in bringing about his escape. It was Bakai who first informed M. Bourzeff that there was a traitor in the revolutionary camp, but the name he gave was totally unknown to M. Bourzeff, and Azeff's name was meaningless to Bakai.

M. Bourzeff, however, became suspicious and made careful inquiries, and by the end of 1907 he was convinced that Azeff was only known by his real name to Ratchkowsky and Guerassimoff, the chief of the Russian Superior Criminal Investigation Department, while Bakai knew him under another name. Shortly afterwards M. Bourzeff and Bakai obtained absolute proof that the traitor in their midst was Azeff.

Last summer the Russian Revolutionary party held a congress in London, and it was in a letter addressed by M. Bourzeff to the president of the congress that Azeff was first denounced as a spy. The whole assembly protested, and Azeff made a violent speech against M. Bourzeff.

The revolutionary tribunal which was appointed, however, obtained irrefutable proof that Azeff had prepared the assassination of M. de Plehve and the Grand Duke Sergius, and that he had planned to carry out the assassination of the Czar. The Emperor escaped—not because Azeff did anything to prevent his death, but because a hitch occurred at the eleventh hour. It was also proved that Ratchkowsky and Guerassimoff collaborated with Azeff in the preparation of these plots.

Documents substantiating these grave charges are in the hands of members of the Duma, who will produce them at the forthcoming debate.

After the congress in London Azeff left hurriedly for St. Petersburg, and besought M. Lopukhin to save him. M. Bourzeff is convinced that M. Lopukhin did not know the role played by Azeff in the assassination of M. de Plevhe and the Grand Duke Sergius.

RUSSIAN SPY SCANDAL.

ALLEGED IMPLICATION OF GERMAN POLICE.

Paris February, 6.

A leading Russian Revolutionary who is in a position to know the facts, states that when Azeff, the fugitive Russian Terrorist and police spy, was interrogated by the Revolutionary tribunal—consisting of Prince Peter Kropotkin, Mme. Vera Figner, and M. Hermann Lopatine—regarding his movements after leaving the Russian Revolutionary congress in London, he replied that he had gone to Munich and Berlin.

The tribunal knew that he had been to St. Petersburg and had seen M. Lopukhin but kept silence regarding this, and asked Azeff where he had stayed in Berlin. Azeff replied, "At Tchernomordik's boarding house," and gave the number of his room and a description of the furniture. He also produced a certificate from Tchernomordik to show that he had stayed in his house.

These details were Azeff's undoing, for his judges knew that Tchernomordik does not keep a boarding-house, but is attached to the central department of the Purssian police.

These facts and others in the possession of the Russian Revolutionary party, it is alleged, prove that there has been an understanding between the Russian secret police, to which Azeff belonged, and the Prussian official police.

These revelations have come to the knowledge of the German Social Democratic Party and have aroused great indigation among its members, who have decided to bring the question before the Reichstag. All the necessary documents are now in the possession of the German Deputies and when the interpellation takes place, in a few days, Herr Bebel is expected to play an active part in the discussion.

The marriage of Mr. Albert W. Lloyd, of Ettington, Warwickshire, son of Mr. Samuel Lloyd, and Miss Aline Baylay, third daughter of the late Colonel Baylay, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Baylay, of Rossbeigh, Bedford, was solemnised on Feb. 3 at St. Martin's Church, Bedford. Mr. E. J. L. Baylay, R.H.A., gave his sister away. Her six bridesmaids were Miss Nancy Baylay (sister of the bride), Miss Dorothy Lowe, the Misses E. and Dorothy Miles, Miss Priscilla Lloyd, and Miss Kitty Freston. Mr. Cyril Lloyd (cousin of the bridegroom) was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are spending their honeymoon in Cornwall.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Public Activity.

EMPLOYERS' STRONG SUPPORT.

London, February 6.

There is abundant evidence that public feeling has been stirred by the appeal which Lord Esher has made through the columns of the "Daily Mail" for eleven thousand recruits to the Territorial Army in London.

As a first result of this appeal one of our readers, who does not desire his name to be disclosed, has handed Lord Esher a cheque for £10,000 unconditionally to assist the London County Territorial Association in recruiting the full numbers required for the County of London regiments.

This is a signal act of patriotism, and by its very munificence it illustrates the spirit which is abroad among the wealthy citizens of London. It will be applied, as Lord Esher explains in an interview published below, in giving prizes for shooting, and defraying the expenses of recruiting in Territorial units, items for which the Government makes no adequate grant.

Nor is this the only example of singular generosity on the part of an individual which we have the pleasure of recording to-day. Mr. Sandow, who has thrown himself into the movement with admirable vigour, announces that he will give prizes to the value of £1,000 to the recruits who make the most rapid progress in physical training. He had previously intimated that he would give free physical training to all recruits who are below the Army standard of physique.

The Alliance Assurance Company has created a good precedent by requiring that all clerks who enter its service hereafter shall join the Territorial Army. It has at the same time decided to make an effort to induce those who are already in its employment to enter that force. Mr. Haldane has expressed his warm approval of this course of action, and has suggested that other companies should follow this example.

A DECISIVE TEST.

The appeal in the "Daily Mail" continues everywhere to excite immense interest, and it is the chief topic of conversation in all quarters. It is universally regarded as the decisive test of the voluntary system. We have received messages from the Duke of Argyll, Lord Carrington, the Duke of Westminster, and Lord Stradbroke, which will be found elsewhere in our columns, Everybody is displaying the utmost willingness to aid the movement.

The Mayors of the London boroughs are displaying commendable energy. In six cases Mayors will address audiences at the music-halls, and explain the Territorial scheme to them, calling upon them, to co-operate in every possible way, and on the young and able-bodied to join the Territorial Army. As the municipalities employ from 20,000 to 30,000 men, a large number of recruits could be raised from this source alone.

A stirring incident, which will take place to-day is the route march of the London Scottish through South London, to the music of the bagpipes. This fine regiment, 850 strong, will parade the streets. This is an example that should be widely followed by other units.

Many large employers are offering personally to see their employees and explain the scheme to them, at the same time making it clear that their own attitude is one of positive support and sympathy. Another direction in which effort can be made is by the football clubs, which include so many hundreds of young and able-bodied men. A quarter of a million handbills setting forth the appeal and the reasons for it will be distributed to-day at football grounds in London.

AN EXAMPLE.

Everything can be accomplished by personal effort and interest. As an example of what can be done and what has been done, this fact may be mentioned: In Carmelite House, the "Daily Mail" building, as the result of six hours' work by two energetic individuals, one hundred and fifty recruits were obtained, though the firm already supplies a company of one hundred and forty men. Other large businesses can secure the same results with the same methods.

What the "Daily Mail" has been asked to do is to collect the names and addresses of those who are willing to join the Territorial Army in London. As Lord Esher said in Thursday's issue:—

"What the 'Daily Mail' can do is on all fours with what it has done on two famous occasions. It then succeeded in getting large sums of money for very important purposes. It can now do something on identical lines—but we do not want money, we want men!

"The suggestion I make to you is that you employ precisely the same methods by which you raised thousands of pounds for the Union Jack Club and the Olympic Games."

The call in London is for officers as well as men. The shortage in officers is two hundred, and it should be made good without delay. All that is needed is for those who are willing to serve in this position to submit their names to the Duke of Fife by application to the County Association at Craig's-court, London, S.W.

GIFT OF £10,000.

LORD ESHER'S EXPANATION OF THE NEED OF MONEY.

With regard to the annoymous gift of £10,000 announced above, Lord Esher stated yesterday:—

"The gift of this £10,000 should have an effect not only in the County of London, but throughout the whole country. When Mr. Haldane's Bill was introduced it was always hoped that the Territorial Associations would be put in possession of private funds through the munificence of individuals interested in the defence of their country. Hitherto there has been no response to the indirect appeal which was made at that time.

"The noble generosity of the annoymous donor of this large sum will free the hands of the London County Association, which hitherto has been tied by the necessity of administering Parliamentary funds under stringent conditions. It is probably only the beginning, and we hopefully look forward now to the time when we shall be able to put every crops in London in a position far superior to that of any of the volunteers.

"Shooting prizes, bands, and the expense of recruiting were practically not provided for under the Act of last year. Every commanding officer in London County and every unit will gratefully acknowledge this generous act.

"The appeal through the 'Daily Mail' has not only increased the recruiting activity in every part of London, but also given an impetus to the form of individual patriotism which may have results more far reaching than the donor himself has probably imagined."

MESSAGES OF SUPPROT.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Advocate exemption from rates while liable for duty and also pension after long service for Line and Horse Guard equally.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

Am glad you are urging individual and collective effort to obtain 11,000 men, but if this fails some form of compulsory training should be initiated by the Government.

LORD CARRINGTON.

Wish your spirited scheme every success.

LORD STRADBROKE.

Have stopped recruiting three of my stations (East Anglia) being complete. London will surely not be behind the country districts in paying the debt of citizenship. Men will always follow a good example set by company officers.

LORD SCARBROUGH.

Sincerely hope your efforts to rouse London will meet with a quick response. If we cannot fill the ranks this year, there is little chance of doing so later.

LORD DARTMOUTH.

My opinion is that the London scheme is good, and that before abandoning the voluntary system the country should be informed what compulsory service entails. Endeavours to discourage men from joining the Territorials should be discontinued. Every effort should be made to complete the present scheme, and then build on the existing foundation whatever may be necessary for home defence.

DEFENCE OF EMPIRE.

Toronto, Feb. 5.

In presenting prizes to the rifle team of the Toronto University, Major-General Sir Percy Lake, Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia, made a careful statement, in the course of which he touched upon the power of Japan and her necessity for expansion, the awakening of China, and the agitation in India.

He dealt with the possible contingency of a contest between the peoples of the Orient and those of the American Continent, and he urged the introduction of physical training in schools leading to military drill in the Higher educational institutions thus establishing direct "feeders" for the national forces.

Somewhat to the surprise and amid the applause of those present the President, the Principal, and the Chancellor of the University and others supported Sir Percy Lake's suggestions for military training.

The Chancellor paid a high tribute to the Inspector-General, and the Principal described as nonsense a good deal of the Press statements with regard to militarism in the British Empire.

"We cannot have too much militarism," he declared, "but it is possible to have too little."

Colonel Samuel Hughes, a Member of the Dominion House of Commons, also spoke to the same effect.

AUSTRALIA'S OWN WARSHIPS.

Melbourne, Feb. 5.

The Federal Cabinet has decided out of the money granted by last year's vote to order immediately two torpedo-boat destroyers of the river class of the latest approved type.

As these will be the first destroyers obtained for Australia they will serve as models for similar vessels which it is intended to build locally.

A sum of money is to be allotted for the construction of a building yard in Australia in which the first work to be undertaken will be the building of another destroyer.

STERN CHASE OF MR. CHURCHILL.

Suffragettes in a Motor-boat.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 5.

Mr. Winston Churchill, following in the tracks of other notable visitors to Newcastle, was to-day the guest of the Tyne Commissioners for a trip down the Tyne.

Even on the water he was not free from Suffragette intrusion. Ladies who plumed themselves on Monday night's success chartered a motor-boat to continue the compaign, but they had little success.

Mr. Churchill was on the Commissioner's tug, Sir William Stephenson, and as she left the landing-stage the motor-boat was seen coming down the river with six women passengers in it.

Abreast of the Sir William Stephenson the boat was turned, and a sail hoisted bearing the usual legend "Votes for Women," with an advertisement of a forth-coming meeting.

The wind was high however, and the boat nearly capsizing the sail had to be lowered. Megaphones were then brought out, and a terrific din raised as the tug drew rapidly away.

The motor-boat could make no headway against the strong ebb-time, and the stern chase of Mr. Churchill had to be speedily abandoned.

Propaganda by megaphone was only possible for a few moments, and then the boat was moored until the return of the tug from Elswick, when megaphones were again uplifted.

But once more the tug was the faster boat, and the disregard of the steamer's passengers only added to the ladies' dismay while they had a rough time from the heavy swell which prevailed.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

"DISSOLUTION" ALREADY ON THE HORIZON.

Speaking at Newcastle yesterday evening, Mr. Winston Churchill said: "A general election is already on the horizon. It will not be improperly retarded by the Government. If the Liberal Party wins it will bowl over by a good blow between the eyes this cursed dodge of cheating the poor by Tariff Reform."

Speaking at a luncheon at the Newcastle Liberal Club in the afternoon, Mr. Churchill said that the Liberal Party had no sympathy with those who represented every foreigner as an enemy. Following upon trust came freedom, which he looked at in three aspects; the freedom of South Africa, the freedom of land, and the freedom of trade.

Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P., at Leamington: "No one can deny that if a Unionist Government taking office were at once faced with half a dozen by-elections as a result of Unionist Free Fooders resigning, it would be a grave embarrassment and inconvenience. At the same time, hasty and premature conflict with those who differ from their party on Tariff Reform alone was to be deprecated."

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston, near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRIVATE BALLS AND DANCES.

The long list of ball fixtures which at present faces the debutante of the day is almost alarming. From now until the last two weeks in February, when Lent begins to cast the shadow which eventually blots out all frivolities of this kind, until the advent of the London season in May, there are, as a matter of fact, such a succession of hunt balls and county balls, private balls and Cinderella dances, that it is little wonder that many whose daughters have not yet been promoted to a dress allowance begin to fear that the long score of gaieties will be more than matched by the lengthy billets doux which the dressmaker will send in later on. There is however, one point on which the modern ball chaperon may congratulate herself. Many of her daughters invitations, far from representing state functions, necessitating ball dresses de luxe, consist of small and early Cinderallas, incurring nothing more elaborate from a dress point of view than a simple evening frock, which has been probably "run up" at home by their own and their maids' united efforts from the most inexpensive materials. As a matter of fact, dances lasting from nine to one, which were started tentatively last year, have been voted so great a success that, except for functions such as county and hunt balls or subscription dances in aid of some charity, big balls have ceded their place little by little even in the country. Where London hostesses are concerned, the wisdom of dividing the list of dancing men and girls into two or even three portions, and giving a succession of "Cinderellas," to spread over as many weeks, has been clearly proved over and over again. It is in consequence by no means difficult to secure the correct number of men nowadays, when they find there is a chance of being able really to enjoy a tour de valse, instead of facing the alternative of turning slowly round and round in one corner throughout the evening, or of fighting their way into the melee with the certainty of crushed feet and a plethora of bruises. From the point of view of the ball-giver, the modern dance is, on the whole a less expensive form of entertainment then it was some years ago. The buffet, at which an endless flow of wine-cups, pyramids of wafers and pailfuls of glaces panachees had to be forthcoming, has disappeared, bearing with it an undeniably large item on the caterer's account. Between the dances, sitting out is considered sufficient rest for modern dancers, who have discovered that they can, after all, wait for refreshment until supper is served. More is, however, made nowadays of the final buffet which is served just before leaving, and to which cloaked and hooded guests descend to fortify themselves in view of the drive homewards, representing—to the chaperon, at least—not the least trying part of the night's work. Besides the consommeen tasse, which is a "sine qua non," sandwiches of a more or less substantial description are always provided ad libitum, and a country hostess, whose own cook is responsible for the greater part of the menu takes particular care to gauge the popular flavourings of the moment which vary at present from potted smoked salmon and cod's roe to pate de foie gras, grated tongue, and spiced beef. As many as six varieties represent usually the minimum which is provided. A bandmaster is nowadays expected to keep up a valse or a two-step with all the eclat of a German fiddler at a village Hochzeitstanz. Each number is considerably longer than was the case formerly, whilst the intervals are correspondingly shorter, the absence of a buffet, in fact, being responsible for cutting down the break by a third or more. If suppers are elaborate, they are, however, like the modern dinner, served almost as quickly as an American business lunch. Small tables for two or four are usually preferred to those of larger size, although the plan adopted in America, in which the daughter of the house reserves a large round table for herself and her most intimate friends, is an innovation which will probably gain ground this year. Champagne is not nearly so much patronised as it was formerly, modern etiquette requiring that each table should be plentifully supplied with sparkling mineral waters, which even young men seem to prefer nowadays to stronger fare. The decoration of each table is not the least important part of the proceedings. On some occasions of late a charming effect has been gained by carrying out a different tone scheme in every case, and by means of the flowers and the candle shades giving, a rainbow effect to the room, or limiting the colour-harmonies to the soft pinks, mauves, white, and blue of a hedge of sweetpeas. Invitations are usually sent out several weeks before a dance. Nothing is, as a matter of fact, left to the imagination as to the exact nature of the entertainment. When ordering the plate from which her cards are printed the hostess of the day often appends the words "short and prescribed" at the bottom left-hand corner, so as to signify that the dance is a small one, and adds the hours at which dancing will begin and end in the opposite corner. At a private dance the hostess always stands close to the door to receive her guests as they enter the room, her daughter—or, where more than one is out the eldest—taking up a position beside her. Bouquets for debutantes have come back into favour, and the daughter of the house is usually provided with a shower bouquet of white flowers, which she holds until the second valse, when the larger portion of guests have arrived, and she feels at liberty to join the dancers and leave her mother to receive the late-comers alone.

MODERN OAK PANELLING.

Modern oak panelling is almost as troublesome to clean—from the point of view of housework—as white paint, the amount of which, in servants' eyes, usually determines whether a place is a hard one or not. Although finger marks may not show so readily on oak as on white enamelled wood, neglect can be by no means passed over, and the dulness of the polish and lifelessness of the wood are ample proofs of scamped housework. Where there is much surface to clean, as in a room or a hall with an oak dado, the best plan is to adopt the old-fashioned treatment, which consisted in washing the panelling over in the first instance with warm beer, so as to remove any suspicion of grease, as well as to clean it thoroughly. To secure a good polish with a minimum of rubbing, an excellent plan is that of making a mixture of two quarts of strong beer and beeswax. The beer should be put on to boil in an old saucepan and, when boiling, a piece of beeswax the size of a walnut stirred in, together with a large spoonful of sugar. When mixed thoroughly, a large brush should be dipped in the polish while it is still warm and worked against the side of the pan until only a little of the polish clings to the bristles, when it must be rubbed over the oak according to the grain of the wood. When dry, the panelling should be polished with a soft duster, when it should shine with the reflection of old seasoned oak. The secret of cleaning white paint successfully may be said to depend upon dividing the work between two people, one of whom undertakes the washing of the wood and the other the polishing. The reason for this method of working lies in the fact that no time is lost between cleaning and rubbing up the wood, so that a bright and glossy surface is secured. As soon as the soapy cloth has left a yard of wainscotting or door panelling, the polishing leather follows in its train. Soapsuds and warm water, which are the best for enamel, should be applied with a piece of flannel, while a clean duster in one hand and a piece of old linen in the other are ready to dry and polish the wood. When it does not require actual washing, a cloth should never be used to rub the surface, as this only succeeds in rubbing in the dust and making a permanent mark. Instead of a duster, of which housemaids are so fond, and which probably does duty for half the morning, a brush should be used, and this should be lightly flicked over the surface—following the grain of the wood—or the dust may be removed in the old-fashioned way by means of a pair of bellows.

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MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

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"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

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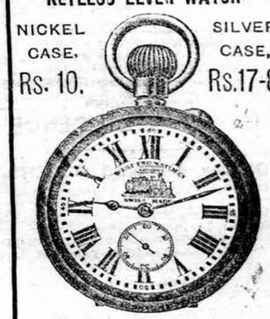
THE MATCHLESS KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10. SILVER CASE, Rs.17-8.



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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System & Speedily Set Right. Ladies who use them recommend them to their friends. Of all Chemists and Stores, or by post, 8s. from

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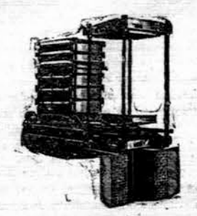

EDWIN MILLS & Co. BRADFORD, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 18, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 19, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/16		1/4
do. do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 5 16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 9/16		1/3
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 1/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1/2	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4/87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan.
do Short London Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' sight. Indian Bank Bills	2 1/3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' sight... 3 months' Fine	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. Trade Bills... 6 months' Fine	3	un	chgd
do. Trade Bills ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...			

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Mails:-
The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi on afternoon of the 17th instant.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,000,000	Inc. £ 8,00,000
Public Deposits	...£12,100,000	Inc. £1,600,000
Other Deposits	...£41,200,000	Dec. £ 1,00,000
Government Securities.	£14,700,000	Dec. £1,00,000
Other Securities	...£29,800,000	Inc. £ 3,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,900,000	Inc.£ 1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :-

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	...5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	30,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·12—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-4—1·16

Future Delivery Prices:-

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·04	5·05	5·06	5·07	5·08

unchanged.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·09	5 03	4·99	4·97

unchanged. +01

New York :-

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	22,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	21,000 ,,
Do to Continent	8,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—5·35 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 5·51—02 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to favorable weather reports.
Do. do. May 9·48—01

New Orleans:-
Spot Cotton—9 7-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·49—06
Do. do. May 9·53—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 33 3-4—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red Karachi C. I. F.—33 1-4 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37 3-4 -March-April—Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian.—38 Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 unchgd.

Sugar :-
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers,
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber:-
Para Rubber 5s. 3 1/2 d. Sellers.

Metals :-

Copper Braziers	£70
Yellow Metal	6 1/16d.

Bar Iron :-

Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & Z F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 11 3

Arrivals :-
" Lindenfels."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :-

Bank of England...	2½	per cent. from	14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ...	8	per cent. ,,	28th ,,
Bank of Bombay...	7	per cent. ,,	14th ,,
Bank of Madras ...	8	per cent. ,,	28th ,,

Money :-
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 43 lacs up.

Exchange :-
The Market opened quiet to-day and although there were sellers of wire at 1s. 3 29-32d most Banks refused to give better than 1s. 3 7-8d. For the mail there were small buyers of demand at 1s. 3 29-32d at which all Banks would sell. Credits are scarce and bills could easily be placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :-
The Market has been more active to-day but the total business done does not amount to very much. Quotations opened at 93 3-4 ready and advanced to 94 for cash and the settlement. By the afternoon the tone became easier and at the close there are buyers at 93 7-8. Calcutta rates opened at 93 11-16 ready and 93 7-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93-14
1st Settlement	,,	93-14

Bullion:-
On Thursday the price of Bar silver in London fell 1-8 to 23 9-16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months. The New York rate was also 1-4 down at 51 1-8. Locally the market has been quiet. The ready quotation opened at 60 3-8 ex duty and has fallen to 60. Forward rates are also lower and close as under.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	15	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	10,95,000
Other Deposits	8,19,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	6,53,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	11,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,37,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	45,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	3,74,000
Bullion	4,57,000	.....
Balances with other Banks..	.....	82,000
Sundries	.....	10,000
Cash	.....	4,28,000

Council Bills :-
At the Weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 75 lakhs, 69·80 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 5·20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16, tenderers receiving 95 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 1,15,00,000 and the amount advertised for next week has been reduced to 60 lakhs.

The mail of the 5th February brings £10,000 silver, and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,30,000
Bombay	,,	31,30,000
Madras	,,	30,23,000
Total...	Rs.	87,83,000

The mail of the 12th February brings £10,600 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 Silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,00,000
Bombay	,,	3,740,000
Madras	,,	10,50,000
Total...	Rs.	87,83,000

The mail of the 19th February brings £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,40,000
Bombay	,,	2240,000
Madras	,,	31,10,000
Total ...	Rs.	70,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	17,078	246,042	139,591
Central India ...	6,970	57,371	26,925
Barsee and Nugger ...	6,063	49,812	59,609
Berars	21,195	259,272	251,766
Central Provinces ...	12,180	115,507	177,372
Total Oomras...	63,489	727,804	655,153
Dholleras	6,297	58,417	42,708
Broach	6,130	13,542	18,984
Ocompta and Dharwar	681	30,418	27,845
Westerns	438	1,723	2,107
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	5,750	227,112	270,487
Bengals, Rajputana...	2,290	11,200	14,211
Bird	374	9,055	23,434
Persian	...	504	482
American	720	6,037	15,939
Egyptian	45	2,584	2,252
Other Sorts	...	432	155
Totals...	86,745	1,091,838	1,073,238

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	86,745	78,153	+8,589
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th Feb... ...	1,091,838	1,073,238	+18,600
Shipments for the week Europe	60,178	33,517	+26,661
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	19,778	21,352	—1,574
Total ...	79,956	54,869	+25,087
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 18th Feb.... Europe	279,474	245,370	+34,104
China	9,760	10,041	— 281
Japan	273,953	190,529	+83,427
Coast Ports ...	8,877	14,797	— 5,920
Total ...	572,067	460,737	+111,330
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	5,180	5,324	— 144
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	13,159	100	+ 13,059

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 6th Feb. 1909.—
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—3,105 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 18th Feb. 1909.	1,091,838
	1,491,838
Shipments from 1st October 08 to 18th Feb. 1909	572,067
	919,771
Afloat	18,339
	901,432
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	411,000
Stock in all hands on 19th February 1909	490,432

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
On the whole the tone of the Home markets has been steady during the past week with moderate fluctuations. Receipts at the U. S. Ports have been running below expectations and to this is attributed the steadiness of the American markets. On the other hand, reports reach us by cable that the condition of trade in Manchester is less satisfactory and that short time is anticipated in the summer. At present, however, we do not see any evidence of marked variations in the market either way.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·11	5·12	+·01
Futures, Feb.-Mar. ...	5·02	5·04	+·02
Do. Apl.-May. ...	5·03	5·06	+.03
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	9·35	9·35	...unchgd
Futures, Mar. ...	9·43	9·51	+·03
Do. May. ...	9·43	9·48	+·05
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	9 3-8	9 7-16	+1-16
Futures, Mar. ...	9·44	9·42	+·05
Do. May. ...	9·47	9·53	+·11

Locally the week has been a quiet one and the volume of business passing has been small. An export house is reported to have sold fine M. G. Khandeish, May delivery, and settlements have been made of fine M. G. Bengals, March, and fine M. G. Broach. Khangaum-Akola, March delivery, has kept steady with few sellers. Broach is easier, and Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 1-2 lower, the difference between fine and good having shrunk to Rs. 5. The market closes quiet as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and the enquiry for export has run on Oomras, both of class and staple, Khandeish, Bengals and Muttia, as also ready Broach. Mills have been in the markets for most of these styles and also other stapled descriptions. Holders are meeting the demand freely, but there is no pressure to move stocks.

Receipts or the week are larger than at the same time last year, and they increase in the total receipts to date amounts to nearly 19,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	231/2	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	226 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	191/2	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	181 1/2	,,
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	227	,,

Liverpool Opener :-

Opening Tone	quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	16,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :-

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·02	5·03	5·04	5·05

—·02

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·06	5·07	5·01	4·97	4·95

—·02 —·02

FREIGHTS.

During the week the market has been quiet with little doing, and rates, especially for forward booking, have declined. Some further booking took place for London, March loading, at 11s. 6d. Business was also done for Hamburg at 14s., Antwerp at 12s and Hull at 11s., February loading.

We quote for February shipment.

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp	11s.	11s. 6d.
Hull	12s.	13s.
Dunkirk	13s.	13s. 6d.
Marseilles.	13s.	13s. 6d.
London	13s.	13s. 6d.
Havre	15s.	16s.
Genoa	15s.	16s.
Hamburg	15s.	17s.

For March we quote 12s. to 12s. 6d. p. p. and for April-May 12s. 6d. to 13s. p. p.

The Hansa Line quotes March 13s. 6d., April 13s. and May 14s.

The Anchor Line rates are, March 11s. 6d., April-May 12s.

The Austrian Lloyds quote February 16s. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton; March 15s. and 15s. 6d. and April-May 14s. 6d. and 15s.

The following fixtures are reported :—s.s. Berbera, Bombay, to P. P., February loading, at 12s. 6d.

S. S. Shah Nasir, Bombay to Trieste, Veince and Fiume at 15s.

The Market closes quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :-
The decline advised last week has continued. The demand has been unsatisfactory and prices have further given away 5 anuas for ready.

We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	7 10 0	B. T.
April-May...	,,	7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :-
The market has ruled weak and prices are easier. There is little business doing, the demand from Home being limited.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	,,	7 1 0	B. T.
Ready Brown Kutni ...	,,	7 10 0	,,
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	7 7 6	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	,,	7 9 6	B. T.

Gingellyseed :-
During the week the market has been quiet with only a very moderate enquiry, and prices are slightly easier.

Closing quotations are as under :—

Bold White	Rs.	46	0 0
Mimbara	,,	47	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	51	0 0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ...	,,	44	0 0
Black Kutni	,,	41	0 0

Poppyseed :-
The market has been steady and during the week business has been done at Rs. 9-15-0 R.T. for April-May. The closing rate is Rs. 9-14-0 R.T.

Castorseed :-
Steadier with more enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	29 8 0	
March-April	Rs.	5 15 0	R. T.

Cottonseed :-
The market has ruled quiet but steady at and about Rs. 25. At the close it is easier at Rs. 24-4-0.

Mowraseed :-
There is nothing doing but the nominal price is Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Groundnuts-
The market has been quiet throughout the week. at Rs 40 0 0

WHEAT—
Rates for forward delivery are easier, and some business has been done during the week. Showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and elsewhere, which have been beneficial.

We quote :—

White Pessi, Apl-May 85 per cent. Rs	5	15 0	R.T.
,, Delhi ,, ... ,,	5	10 6	,,
,, Karachi, June-July ... ,,	5	9 6	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	22,110 cwts.
Linseed	21,800 ,,
Rapeseed	13,506 ,,
Gingellyseed	49,767 ,,
Poppyseed...	2,859 ,,
Groundnuts	19,237 ,,
Castorseed...	23,295 ,,
Rice	257,046 ,,
Myrabollams	34,616 ,,
Cottonseed...	70,869 ,,
Mowraseed...	618 ,,
Gram	10,674 ,,
Joowar	20,583 ,,
Malcs	Nil.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is dull, and we have no change to report. There is no probability of an improvement.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is quiet and prices are slightly easier.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—We have no change to report in this market, which is very quiet.

DHOOTIES.—The market is quiet and the tendency seems slightly in buyer's favour. A small business has been done.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows no change and, in consequence, the market here drags on, with rupee prices slightly easier. The consumptive demand is fairly good owing to the low prices ruling.

COAL.

The market continues to keep quiet. Small lots of Watson's Hartley Coal, out of a steamer in harbour, were placed at Rs. 18 1-2 to 13 1-4 per ton :—

Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	... ...	Rs.	16¼
Davison's West Hartley	... ...	,,	14¼
Dutton Welsh Hartley	... ...	,,	13¼
Watson's Hartley...	... ...	,,	13¼
Desharghur (Bengal)	... ...	,,	12¼
Seebpore (Bengal)...	... ...	,,	12¼
Heilger's Standard...	... ...	,,	13¼
Dundee (African)	... ...	,,	15
Jardine's Navigation	... ...	,,	13
Heilger's Anthracite	... ...	,,	14
Bird's Desharghur...	... ...	,,	12¼

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	10	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	0	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	10	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	8	0
Silverlight 150 cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The Market is a little steadier and prices in some cases have improved during the week owing to a slight improvement in yarn market. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,450. Bank of India's have gradually improved to Rs. 71 1-2 X.D. and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 55 X.D. In mill companies, Bombay United are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 497 1-2; Central India S. and W. Co.'s shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,610 in the earlier part of the week and later on they improved to Rs. 1,635; Colaba Land and Mill Coy., Ld., shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,120 to Rs. 1,125; Crescent's are steady at Rs. 106 1-4; David's have advanced to Rs. 437 1-2; Empress are quiet at Rs. 325; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 170; Kohinoor's have gradually improved to Rs. 802 1-2; Manekji Petit's also have advanced to Rs. 3,145 for March settlement; a big lot of New Great Eastern S. and W. Coy., Ltd., shares is reported to have been placed at Rs. 210 to Rs. 212 1/2 during the week, and at the close they were quiet at Rs. 210; Phœnix have changed hands at Rs. 102 1/2; Sassoon S. and W. Coy., Ld., shares, in the beginning of the week, were reported to have been through at Rs. 1,030 and later on at Rs. 1,020; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,260; Sun Mill shares are steady at Rs. 205; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,340. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah New Issues, have gradually improved from Rs. 420 to Rs. 435; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Coy., Ld., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 118 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 155 C. D.; The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ld., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 352 1-2 C. D. and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 285 C D.; Kemp's have improved to Rs. 215; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 640; Bombay Flour's are unchanged at Rs. 900; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Coy., Ld., shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 26 and 25 1-2, Marck's at Rs. 130; Shivrajpur Syndicate C shares have changed hands at Rs. 16; The Tata Iron and Steel Coy., Ld., deferred shares have changed hands at Rs. 60 1-2. In press companies, Mofossil's are unchanged at Rs. 675, New Berar's at Rs. 482 1-2, Indian Cotton at Rs. 125, Bombay Cotton Press at Rs. 120. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway Coy. shares have been placed at Rs. 427 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej are in demand at Rs. 5,901; Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 111 and Amritsar Patti's are steady at Rs. 125. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due		(1968)	98-0-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust	,,	(1968)	...93-13-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal	,,	(1947)	...98-0-0
5 per cent. ,,	,,	(1919)	...107-0-0
5 per cent. ,,	,,	(1925)	...112-0-0
5 per cent. ,,	,,	(1928)	...113-0-0
5 per cent. ,,	,,	(1933)	...114-0-0
5 per cent. ,,	,,	(1953)	...117-0-0

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

To-day's transactions include Baraboni 20-8; Bhalgora 17-8; Bengal 1,000; Bengal-Giridih 23; Bengal Bhatdee 20; Jumoni 11-7; Raneegunge 21-10; Sendra 13-8; Government Paper 93-10; and Exchange on Demand, 1s-3 15-16d.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for the year ending December last :—"During the year under report 3,196 bales were pressed by your Press Factory against 4,991 bales during the preceding year and 961 Nugs were ginned by your Gin Factory against 2,033 Nugs during the preceding years, and the result of the net earning amounts to Rs. 501-5-0. Deducting this from the balance of loss Rs. 2,865-14-4, brought forward from last year, there remains a loss of Rs. 2,364-9-4 which your Director propose to carry forward to next year's account. Your Directors regret to inform you that owing to the press combination being formed late and scanty crop during the year under report the Company's earning has not been satisfactory. However, they hope for better results this year with the press and gin combinations in force and promising crop prospects. Your property is insured against loss by fire for Rs. 90,500."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri ...	1	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talab, and Kumbharwada	3	4	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	15
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total.....	14	11	108

THERE are signs that the fire, which broke out on January 20 last, at Nundidrong Mine, Kolar Goldfields, has practically burnt itself out. Underground agents are now able to go to several parts of the Mine unmolested by smoke electrical pumps. In the richard's shaft mill will be started immediately, after which the drainage of mine will soon be effected.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	71 1-2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1¼ ,,	5 181
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 ,,	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53¼
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£ 12-10	6 ,,	£16¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	595
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500		15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr.	32½	157½
Asmr Veerjee	500	500		50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200		20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	506	yr.	50	615 Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250			615½
Bombay United	250	250		20	497½
Century	100	100		50	310
Central India... ...	500	500		85	1,637½
China	1,000	1,000		60	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill.	500	500		70	575
Coronation Mills ...	700	700		50	1,125
Connaught	500	500		80	900
Coorla	500	300		25	250
Crescent	1,000	1,000		40	710
Crown	100	100		5	105
Currimbhoy	500	500	qr.	60	1,200
David	1,000	1,000		50	1,030
Ebrahim Pabany...	250	250		20	157½
Emperor Edward ...	250	250		10	190½
Empress	500	500		20	850
Fazulbhai	500	500		25	325
Finlay Mills	250	250		10	265
Framji Petit	250	250			252½
Gold Mohur	1,000	1,000		75	1,800
Globe Manufg.	500	500		20	235
Hindustan	1,000	1,000		25	200
Howard & Bullough's	1,000	1,000		20	545
Hyderabad	500	500		25	475
Imperial Cotton... ...	1,000	1,000		60	1,200
Indian Manufg.	500	500		15	112½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000		35	640½
James Greaves	1,000	1,000	divid	75	1,150
Jamshed Manufg ...	500	500		25	375
Jewraj Balco	250	250		10	170
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	divid	35	460
Khandesh	1,000	1,000		20	400
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	610		75	990
Kohinoor...	1,000	1,000	yr.	45	805
Leopold	500	500		25	805
Lumsdaine...	100	100		3	58
Lakshmi Cotton... ...	1,000	1,000		40	375
Madras United	1,000	1,000		80	1,515
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000		125	3,150
Morarji Geculdas ...	1,000	1,000		150	3,145
Mysore Spinning ...	1,000	1,000		175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250		...	53
New Great Eastern...	50	50		...	20
New City of Bombay	200	200	Nil.		20½
Phœnix	500	500		20	720
Presidency	100	100		5	102½
Queen	1,000	1,000		20	645
Rehman	1,000	1,000		20	700
Ripon	500	500	p. c.	6	500
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	divid	50	820
Sassoon Silk	1,000	1,000	p.c.	10	1,020
Sholapur	500	500		40	600
S. Mahratta...	1,000	1,000		200	xd1,525
Standard Mills	250	250		20	195
Sun	500	500		50	1,260
Swadeshi	250	250		25	2031
Textile...	500	500		45	1,348
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills	500	500		30	xd 1,200
The Fazulbhai Mills					180
Union (V. Gopalji)...					265
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000		500	250
	1,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

THE POLICY OF JAPAN.

There may be those who will be inclined to think Count Komura's speech in the Japanese Diet no more than "prave'orts." For Japan has been trying the commercial patience rather high by somewhat incomprehensible ways of translating the policy of the open door into actual fact in Manchuria. But the settled policy of our ally has been so thoroughly and consistently in accordance with the profession of it made by her sagacious statesmen that thinking men can well afford to wait in confidence. There are few countries, old or young, that could or would have dealt with the Pacific embarrassments in so moderate and patient a spirit as Japan has shown. Not only inclination and self-interest, but vigorous determination have kept the country's eyes turned towards the path of peace, and the maintenance of peace and goodwill must be necessary for many years if the economic development of Japan is to keep pace with the moral position won by feats of arms. The elder statesmen must realise perfectly how essential it is to compose differences and obviate suspicions of Japan's commercial good faith, and Count Komura's speech may be taken as an earnest of future action. For our part Japan has been our good and faithful ally as we have been hers. If the frantic enthusiasms evoked by the magnificent courage of an apperently weaker State in a Titanic struggle have lost—inevitably—their first bloom, we retain a well-considered admiration for the qualities of the other island Power and a well-grounded satisfaction in our mutual esteem and freiendship.

CAPITAL!

It is a somewhat Gilbertain compromise by which a federated South Africa will find itself possessed of a couple of Capitals, with a Parliament sitting in Capetown and the offices of Government established at Pretoria. But any port in a storm, and even this solution was much to be preferred to no solution at all, and the abandonment of the Conference by other delegates flying from its endless discussions like De Wet. It does not seem possible that this odd arrangement should be permanent. The inconveniences, and, indeed, absurdities of the situation are too apparent. But it has tided the Conference over its greatest difficulty, and honour is satisfied. Each city has capital claims, on one side perhaps largely sentimental and on the other rather practical. But the division of a capital into two is an entirely new device. We may welcome it in one sense as a symptom of British influence. For compromise is dear to the British heart and the British Constitution. And here is a compromise which may be very dear indeed.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT.

It was a gracious thought on King Edward's part to present to Queen Elena a Red Cross medal in admiration of the work which she did at Messina, and once more His Majesty has translated the feelings of his people in the happiest way. In that dark story of disaster the rare courage and tender compassion of the King and Queen not only established them more firmly than ever in the hearts of all good and true Italians, but waked responsive echoes of admiration throughout the world. They bore themselves royally, and proved their true conception of the duties of royalty. It is right and fitting that from England, where royalty follows the same impulse and discharges as untiringly the duties of sympathy and helpfulness, should come this recognition and reward.

THE KING AND THE GERMANS.

Messages have been received by the "Express" from prominent German business men, politicians, editors, and professors with reference to the King's visit to Berlin. They contain the sentiments which suggest a hearty welcome; they also refer to the possible bearings of the visit on the future relations of England and Germany. Some of the letters are commendably frank. They are, by no means, as a collection, overflowing in "gush." We like them none the worse for that. It is curious to note, however, the underlying suspicion in some of these missives. Their writers plainly regard King Edward as a wily diplomatist. The attitude reminds one of the German editor who many months ago solemnly warned the Kaiser against being taken in by the guile of his uncle. Nor is the British Press outside their guarded resentment. There is a disposition, we gather, to fear both the King and the Press. Such sentiments are, of course, unfounded. The better English papers are as keen as the King for peace among the nation. Let us hope the King's visit and the way it is regarded by the Press may clear away some of these misunderstandings, which would be ludicrous if they were not melancholy.

PHIL MAY ON HORSEBACK.

Many artists have found subjects for drawing in the hunting-field. Sir F. C. Burnand writes in the "Art Journal" concerning some of them, and about Phil May he says: Phill May was the latest thoroughgoing on horseback artist within my ken. He was a first-rate equestrian, and as neat a horseman as I ever remember to have seen. His easy, go-as-you-please kind of riding cross-country was delightful. Nothing stopped him. . . . I was out with him only with the harriers, when I could return to work after one o'clock; but used to accompany him some way on his road to the foxhounds, in whose company he would spend the whole day, and then what fun he was at dinner and during the evening. Phil May was never better in health, spirits, and in work than during these winter seasons in the country. And yet how rarely did May's genius ever give us hunting incidents!

NEWSPAPERS WITHOUT COMPOSITORS.

The strike of the Parisian linotype operators, which has just been responsible for the appearance of one paper, the "Commedia," printed from photographic reproductions of the sub-editors copy, is not the first strike which has made resource to a similar novel method of production necessary. A few years ago, in consequence of a strike of compositors, "Petit Bleu," a prominent Brussels newspaper, appeared without the help of a single compositor as a richly illustrated sixteen-page paper. The news had been set up on a typewriter. The news typewritten sheet and pictures were pasted on a large cardboard. The whole was then reduced by photography to the actual size; and from the negative a print was made on a sensitised sheet of zinc. Nitric acid etched in the type and illustrations, and the result was a complete solid forme ready for the press.

BROKEN CHINA.

It is with gloomy foreboding that the Peking correspondent of the "Times" writes of the new conditions that have established themselves in China. Who would have believed that the death of the Empress would have had precisely this effect? "Since her death the Government, in the hands of the Regent and the Manchu Cabal, is losing the elements of solidity, and the Palace is becoming a hotbed of party faction and intrigue." Every inconvenient person is impeached, good, bad, or indifferent, and chaos seems the only order of the day. That masterful and terrible old woman, whose death was sufficiently curious in itself, had herself a genius for intrigue. But her intrigue was efficient, whilst that of her successors seems incompetent. How long will it be before the new elements in China, the intellectuals and students and reformers, create a revolution or try to make one in the face of national apathy? How long before an outbreak against "foreign devils" is arranged to cover up deficiencies in governance? The relapse in China makes uncomfortable thoughts. It has too much the air of "coming in two in my 'ands," as the housemaid says of the china cup or saucer.

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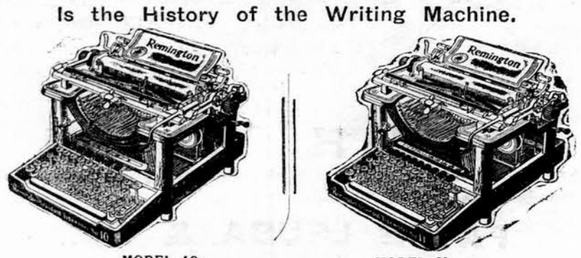

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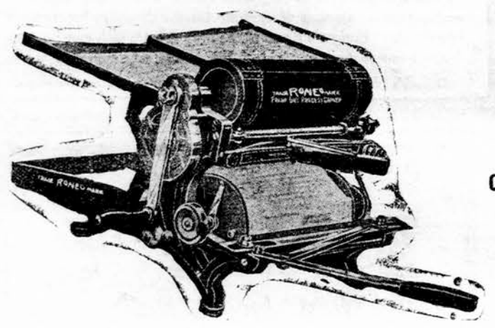

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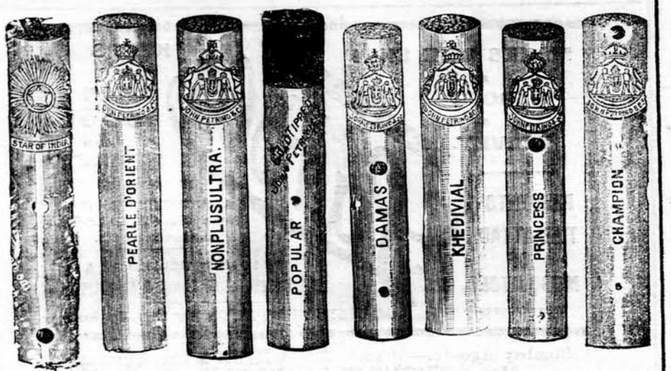

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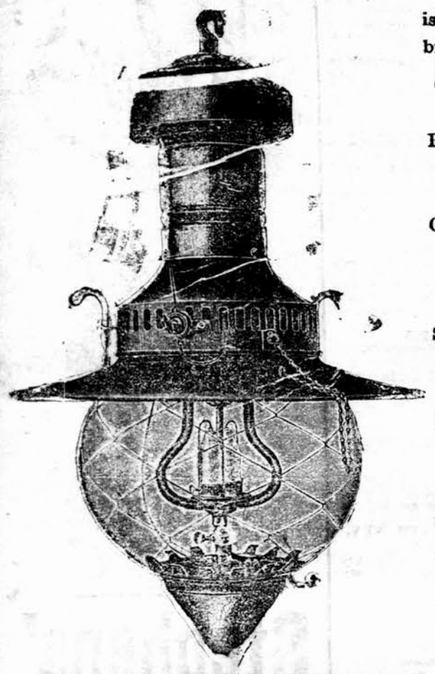

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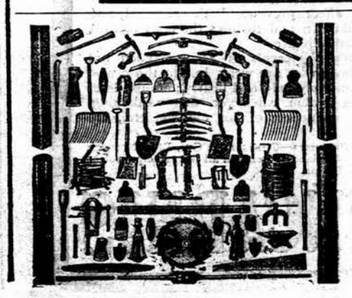

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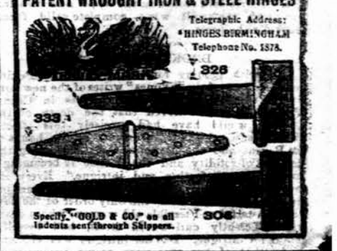

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